

# Drive Grows to Pass Anti-Labor Bills in House This Week

## Reactionary Congressmen Push for Passage

### Seek to Ban Picketing, and Forced "Reason" Measures

Anti-labor Congressmen, seeking to take advantage of the national defense emergency, are preparing to jam measures through the House this week, which would wipe out labor's right to strike, reports indicated last night.

Furious activities were going on behind the scenes in Washington during which labor-baiters like Reps. Cox of Georgia and Smith of Virginia were trying to garner enough support from Administration forces to put across anti-strike legislation.

Pointing out the danger which would accrue to the trade unions and to national unity, Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO, previously issued a statement opposing impairment of the right to strike and urging a conference of employers, government officials and labor to work out means to establish uninterrupted defense production. Along somewhat similar lines, William Green, President of the AFL, also opposed anti-strike legislation. A united front among workers against such legislation is beginning to take shape nationally.

A United Press dispatch last night made the following comments in stating up the various proposals for anti-strike measures: "Three bills seeking to impair labor's right to strike have been approved by Congressional Committees, but none as yet has received the approval of the President."

"Mr. Roosevelt was represented as being unwilling to meet the demands of a vocal, but comparatively small Congressional bloc, which would penalize striking defense workers by denying them benefits under federal unemployment compensation and other labor laws."

"Although he has not specifically stated his preferences, Congressional consultants say the President favors legislation which would require that disputes in a labor controversy be submitted to arbitration."

"The House, in which a powerful bloc threatened to block all other legislation unless the Administration proposed and supported anti-strike measures, will take up the problem tomorrow. It may act on one or all of three proposals."

1. "A labor committee bill calling for voluntary mediation and preventing unions from calling or striking a strike during a 60-day 'cooling off' period."

2. "A bill by Rep. Carl Vinson, D. Ga., requiring a 30-day 'reason' period before a strike is called."

3. "A bill by Rep. Howard Smith, D. Va., which is too drastic to win administration support. It would ban mass picketing, permit strikes only on majority vote of the workers at an election supervised by the government."

## Latin America's Anti-Axis Aid Is Commended

### Southern Republics Real Good Neighbors Rockefeller Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UP).—Latin America is cooperating in the Good Neighbor policy by seizing Axis ships, shipping defense material to the United States and displacing airlines in South America, Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, said tonight.

Rockefeller discussed Pan-American developments with Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt on her weekly Pan-American Coffee Bureau broadcast over the NBC Blue Network.

"I can't tell you in a few minutes all the things other Republics have done to help defense effort," Rockefeller said.

"Two republics are sending us their copper — a metal urgently needed. Other republics have joined us in pitting to work 100 ships of Axis powers lying in harbors in this hemisphere."

"In country after country, airlines previously dominated by Germans or Italians have been forced to give up strategically located airfields, some near the Panama Canal."

"We need above all else a thorough understanding of our own Democracy if we are going to prevent acceptance by our neighbors of propaganda in favor of dictatorships," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

"What we are defending is the right of every country to work out its own destiny in its own way, to live in peace and security and to have access to the good things of life."

## Weather

Today: Mostly cloudy with occasional light rains in the afternoon; moderate northeasterly winds.

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# NAZIS CHASED 100 MILES WEST OF ROSTOV; SLOWED AT MOSCOW

## Budenz to Begin News Broadcasts Wednesday

Louis F. Budenz, veteran labor editor and president of the Freedom of the Press Publishing Co., publishers of the Daily Worker, will begin a series of nightly news broadcasts Wednesday evening.

From Wednesdays to Sunday nights, inclusive, Budenz will be heard from Station WHOM (1490 kc.) at 11 P. M.

The broadcasts are sponsored by the Daily and Sunday Worker.

## Reopen Negotiations In Rail Wage Dispute

### President's Board Head Declares Progress Is Being Made

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UP).—Representatives of 250,000 operating railroad workers met in direct negotiation with railroad officials tonight in an effort to settle the wage dispute which has caused the brotherhoods to set Dec. 7 as the date for beginning of a national railway strike.

Dean Wayne L. Morse, of the University of Oregon Law School and chairman of the President's special fact-finding board, called railroad and brotherhood officials into joint conference at 8:55 P. M. EST.

Earlier Morse declared that he was "very hopeful that the negotiators will be able to report successful compromise of the dispute tomorrow."

After shuttling for more than 13 hours between hotel room conferences with representatives of 1,125,000 transportation workers and carriers officials, Morse reported for the first time that progress is being made.

"I am very hopeful if (the dispute) will be settled by mediation... I think that very definite progress is being made," said Morse, who is to report to President Roosevelt tomorrow.

It was reported in labor circles that the "Big Five" brotherhood of officials, representing 350,000 operating trainmen, have "opened their hand" to Morse, placing before the board their minimum wage demands which they must be granted to avert the strike.

It was indicated the demands involved an approximate 15 per cent wage increase for the operating unions, amounting to a minimum of a dollar a day, and a twelve and one-half cent hourly wage raise for 900,000 non-operating workers.

Morse conferred late yesterday and today with representatives of management and labor, assigned to adjoining hotel rooms, and hoped to get both groups across a conference table late tonight.

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## Harlem Center for Service Men Is First One in City's Negro Community

By Eugene Gordon. Soldiers and sailors in town on leave now have a house of their own in the uptown area. It is at 2348 Seventh Ave., has a stucco finish and is five stories high. The famous Vincent Sanatorium once occupied the structure; so, renovated and newly decorated, it is better than most buildings of that neighborhood. It is now the kind of clubhouse a soldier or sailor—especially a Negro soldier or sailor, because he seldom has such things—dreams about when away from home.

It was opened, with ceremonies on Saturday. Mayor LaGuardia was among notable invited. They included also Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and heavyweight champion Joe Louis.

The Harlem Center for Men in Active Service is open to all our boys but is intended specifically to take care of Negro soldiers and sailors. Such young Americans,

## Descendants Of 1776's Back Rally For Browder

Francis Fisher Kane, prominent Philadelphia attorney, will be the principal speaker at a Free Browder Rally to be held here in Cooper Union, Monday, Dec. 8 the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder announced yesterday.

The meeting is sponsored by a group of prominent men and women who trace their ancestry back to American patriots of 1776.

Kane was the United States attorney of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania from 1913 to 1920. In 1923 he received the Boker Award. In 1923 he served as American representative to the Friends Relief Mission in Vienna. He is a former president of the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

Miss Josephine Truslow Adams, a direct descendant of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, second and sixth Presidents, will act as chairman.

SCORE IMPRISONMENT. Leaders of the meeting described the four-year sentence given Browder as a "shocking miscarriage of justice."

"The framers of the Constitution," they said in announcing the rally, "gave the President of the United States the power of clemency, providing relief for the victims of the rigors of the law without weakening the integrity of the law itself."

The meeting is sponsored by Mrs. Adams, John Peter Bakewell, Alice Bolton Biglerstaff, Charles Bolton Sr., Marion Brand, Millen Brand, Lawrence Rhodes Carroll, Wilhelmina Carver, Martha Chadwick, Charles Bennett, Dulaney, Paul Geiselman Jr., Henry Hart, Francis Fisher Kane, Wilber Kearns, Charlotte Brower Long, Rodney Mason, Anna M. W. Pennypacker, Martha G. Ricca, Charles Irving Stewart and Rose Foster Walton.

There will be no admission charge to the meeting.

SEEK PETITION RETURN. The Citizens Committee also announced that the mass petition drive for Browder's release had ended and requested organizations and individuals to return petitions to its offices at 1133 Broadway.

"Now the immediate return of the petitions to our office is just as important as the collection of signatures," the Committee declared. "Do not delay the return of Browder petitions. Bring them in or mail them immediately without any further delay. We want every signature to reach us, as the Citizens Committee will within a very few days."

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## Pacific Crisis Grows; FDR Cuts Vacation

### Japan Minister Reveals Plan to Cut Burma Rd., Move on East Indies

#### CITES TWO AIMS

Philippines Armed Units Stand on Alert for any Eventuality

TOKIO, Monday, Dec. 1 (UP).—Japan is not prepared to abandon southward expansion, Lieut. Gen. Risaburo Ando, Minister Without Portfolio, revealed last night in predicting Japan will try to cut China's Burma Road and move into the Netherlands East Indies.

Addressing a rally celebrating the first anniversary of Japan's formal recognition of the puppet Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking, he said:

1.—General Chiang Kai-shek's Chungking regime will collapse as soon as Japan isolates Chungking from American aid.

2.—As Holland has been completely occupied by the Germans, the Netherlands East Indies will be "summarily treated" as soon as Japan decides to move in that area.

There was no soft-pedaling of verbal outbursts against the United States such as Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo's assertion if Saturday.

## U. S. Army and Navy MANILA UNITS ON ALERT

MANILA, Nov. 30 (UP).—Army and Navy quarters here, their fears of an imminent breakdown in

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## Army Strength Seen Raised By Maneuvers

### Chief Says 300,000 Men Could 'Fight Effectively' in War

MONROE, N. C., Nov. 30 (UP).—The 300,000 soldiers who just completed intensive maneuvers in the Carolinas could go to war immediately and "fight effectively," Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, chief of the general headquarters staff, said today.

McNair spoke at an officers' critique at Wingate, N. C.

McNair, addressing the critique, said a question repeatedly asked was: "Are these troops ready for war?" His answer was:

"It is my judgment that, given complete equipment, they certainly could fight effectively. But it is to be added with emphasis that losses would be unduly heavy, and results of action against an adversary such as the Germans might not be all that could be desired."

McNair listed several observations he made during the maneuvers:

1. The armored corps learned many valuable lessons.
2. The American soldiers possess "irrepressible cheerfulness, keen intelligence and physical stamina" and will follow his leaders anywhere, asking only that they bring him victory.
3. The American soldier has the type of discipline which makes the individual subordinate himself to advantage of his unit.

McNair read a message from General George C. Marshall, who twice visited the maneuver area, which said the "troops showed a noticeable gain in technique and performance over the Louisiana maneuvers. This was to be expected, but it is reassuring and highly gratifying."

McNair also read a message from Secretary of War Henry Stimson commending the "high state of morale and training which the Army has attained."

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## Red Army Recaptures 14 Towns Near Tula

### Rostov Offensive Is Worst Defeat for Germans Since Start of War

LONDON, Nov. 30 (UP).—Thunderbolt Soviet offensives have chased a decimated German army 100 miles westward from Rostov, where the Germans were accused of slaughtering hundreds of men, women and children, and have nipped off a spearhead probing into Moscow's southern flank, Soviet war reports said tonight.

The Red Army's mightiest counter-blow of the war were credited with recapturing 20 villages on the Southern Front and 14 in the Tula sector below Moscow, as well as slowing down in some sectors and stopping or repulsing in others the epic German offensive against the capital.

Military experts took the Soviet reports of shattering and routing the Germans west of Rostov to reflect perhaps the most humiliating setback the Nazis have suffered in the whole war.

## DISORDERLY RETREAT

The Moscow radio said the defeated Germans were in disorderly retreat along the shore of the Sea of Azov and that Gen. Ewald von Kleist, ace Panzer commander, had fled from Taganrog, 40 miles west of Rostov, to Mariupol, another 60 miles westward.

The same source said the Germans, before evacuating Rostov as admitted by the Nazi High Command Saturday, "barbarously murdered the civilian population. Hundreds of women and children and all the men have been shot."

Adding fire to the havoc, the Germans were accused of putting the torch to many houses on the main street of the city of 500,000 at the gateway to the Caucasian oil fields. Twenty corpses of women were found in a school, and 70 Soviet children were discovered shot, the radio said.

## A CITY OF THE DEAD

Rostov was described as a city of the dead, with bodies of Nazi soldiers littering the streets and approaches, which were a mammoth junkyard of wrecked tanks, armored cars and guns.

Coincidental with the southern offensive, the Moscow situation took a turn for the better, on the basis of Soviet war accounts, though they admitted it still was critical and that German striking forces were edging closer and closer to the heart of Moscow.

"A gigantic battle is raging at the approaches of Moscow," the Soviet radio said. "The enemy is drawing nearer and nearer, trying to outflank our positions. We are counter-attacking incessantly."

## BROADCAST FROM FRONT

For the first time the Moscow radio broadcast direct from the front line, and the booming of cannon and chatter of machine guns were clearly audible in London. Time after time the announcer was drowned out by the thunder of battle.

Nevertheless the Russians claimed they had counter-attacked with a ferocity matching that of the

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## Litvinov Arrives In Manila

MANILA, Nov. 30 (UP).—Maxim Litvinov, newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to the United States, arrived today from Singapore en route to Washington.

He was welcomed by American, Philippine, Chinese and British officials. He will be guest of honor at a dinner at the home of President Manuel Quizon and will stop at the home of High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre.

Litvinov said he carried no official messages and he refused to comment on the war.

## Nazis Tried Guiana Coup In 1940, U. S. Reveals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UP).—The War Department tonight disclosed what it described as an abortive Nazi attempt to overthrow the government of Dutch Guiana after the German invasion of the Lowlands in May, 1940.

Announcement of the attempted coup d'etat was the first the Army has made hinting that necessity other than immediate protection of the valuable aluminum ore deposits essential to American defense production had led to the occupation of the Dutch colony by American troops last week.

The leader of the pact was a Nazi chief identified only as "Erdman" and now interred in a Dutch prison camp with other known Nazis, the Department said. Its information was received by radio from Lieut. Col. Stanley J. Grogan, chief of the press branch, who is with the American forces in Dutch Guiana.

### "When Holland was invaded,"

Grogan's report said, "Erdman was to have headed the Nazi government here, but the coup failed. The German ship Goslar was scuttled in the harbor and Erdman and others were interned. The Goslar lies on its side, unsalvaged, alongside United States transports."

"One Nazi in camp said in English to an American officer, 'we thought it was propaganda but the Americans are here.'"

Grogan described the welcome given the United States troops.

"The streets were choked during the week with Japanese East Indians, Negroes, Creoles and Dutch who had come to welcome the troops. The dresses of the natives in many colors and the friendly greetings plus the real delight of all to have United States troops here make this really soldiering de luxe."



# Fascist Troops Suffer Cold, Hunger—Pravda

## Communist Party Organ Warns Nazis Have 'Upper Hand in Tanks'

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.—"Colossal losses are exhausting Hitler's army," says the newspaper Pravda, in a leading article today.

Nevertheless, warned the Communist Party organ, the Nazis still hold the upper hand in tanks and are making desperate efforts to seize the great Soviet city.

## Newsdealers Vote to Carry On Strike

## Mass Meeting Vows to Continue Till Demands Are Won

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Square, 34th St.; upper Broadway and other key centers in the city.

The strike is effective in most sections of the city, picket leaders reported. One told of 200 stands closed tight to the seven struck papers in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, where he was active. This picket, incidentally, like a number of others, is a community volunteer who is helping to make his neighborhood 100 per cent union.

Leo Currie, the union secretary, a veteran of the navy in the last war, who keeps a newsstand on Broad St., said the strike is highly effective in the whole Wall St. district.

When Joseph Bleich, union attorney of 207 Fourth Ave., told the meeting that the publishers were getting sick of the strike, a woman cried out:

"My picketing shows that." Bleich said the union would try to get a conference with the publishers today. But he added the warning to the employers that "if the publishers won't talk to us we'll keep on fighting."

Laughter greeted the attorney's remark that the publishers had not yet been able to put their proposed injunction into effect because "the injunction stinks."

## Statement in Torrance Case Challenged

MONTERREY, Nov. 30 (UP).—Attorneys for Dr. Arthur F. Torrance of New York, scientist and explorer charged with murdering his wife, claimed today that a statement by highway Patrolman Andres Ruiz that Torrance had killed his wife was without legal merit.

## Our Reserves 'Inexhaustible,' Says Pravda

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.—The Soviet people and their Red Army will end the war against Hitler and Hitler fascism only with the complete military defeat of the enemy, and they have in training, deep in the rear, the "inexhaustible military reserves" with which to do it, Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, declared yesterday.

The training of men and commanders proceeds apace, far out of reach of fascist bombs, Pravda declared, these new reserves including infantrymen, machine gunners, mine-thrower operators and tank destroyers. Training is now concentrated on skiing and winter operations.

These reserve units will in turn train men by the million "in the shortest possible time," the Pravda article said, "providing the new armies with all the knowledge and skill necessary to handle the latest mechanized weapons." The reserve units will be supplemented by workers' battalions and popular, or people's guard outfits.

The organizing of workers' battalions and popular guard units have been particularly successful in the Moscow and the Leningrad areas, according to the Communist Party newspaper. In numerous places around these cities tank battalions and tank destroyer detachments have been whipped into shape. At the same time there are coming into battle the intrepid Don and Kuban Cossacks, with all the experience they have already acquired in fighting.

"These expert horsemen are learning how to coordinate their action with that of the tanks, the armored cars, the motorized infantry, the artillery and the anti-aircraft units," Pravda said. "Universal military training for the entire able-bodied section of the population between the ages of 16 and 50 began Oct. 1. Thus the country has been converted into a camp of fighting men."

It is this two months of universal training for these huge reserves of manpower, Pravda concludes, which has produced an army "infinitely stronger" than the Hitler imperialists expected to encounter.

"Hitler started his second offensive with even greater fury, hoping to capture Moscow at one blow. More than half the enemy's tank divisions, with other big forces, were massed at the city's approaches for this purpose. The fascist hordes rushed into attack from different directions in the effort to encircle Moscow rapidly and to break through into the city by the shortest route."

The fighting outside Moscow, concludes Pravda, is of enormous significance. Destruction of the enemy at Moscow will spell the beginning of his destruction on all territory seized by the foe.

The battle at the approaches to Moscow must bring the beginning of the end of the enemy.

## Soviet Consul General To Be Feted Here

Sen. Elbert D. Thomas of Utah administration whip in the Senate, will be the principal speaker at a dinner given in honor of Victor Fedushine, Consul General in New York of the U. S. S. R., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3rd at Hotel Commodore. The dinner is being tendered by the Emergency War Relief Committee of the American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan.

## Killed in Plane Wreck

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30 (UP).—A two-seater light passenger plane crashed into a field near here today, killing one man and critically injuring another.

## Nails from Youngstown, Oil from Persia for the Red Army



Youngstown Steel Workers are busy turning out supplies of many descriptions to the Soviet battle-front. Above, left, is a keg of nails that traveled from Youngstown to the Pacific Coast, thence to the Persian Gulf and into USSR. Right, is seen a string of oil cars in Bandar-Shapur, Persia, enroute to the Soviet Union.



## Nazis Chased 100 Miles at Rostov; Slowed at Moscow

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Germans and recaptured 14 villages in the Stalinogorsk sector east of Tula, where the enemy strove to drive a wedge to the northeast as the southern arm of an encirclement maneuver.

They claimed, too, that the situation was fundamentally unchanged at Moshalsk and Maloyaroslavl, some 50 to 60 miles west of the capital, and in the neighboring Volokolamsk sector decisive Red Army counter-attacks had thwarted break-through attempts.

Heavy losses in that and other Tula sectors were said to have forced the Germans to rush up new reinforcements which enabled them to keep up the "extremely bloody and bitter" battles.

EVACUATE TIKHVIN The Red Army suffered a setback on the Northern Front where the town of Tikhvin, 125 miles east of Leningrad on the Volga railroad, was evacuated after a few days of violent engagements.

The Red Army fighting on the Leningrad Front the Soviets were said to have repulsed all German counter-attacks. Two German infantry units were reported destroyed in a two-day battle in one sector. But it was on the Southern Front that the keenest interest centered, despite the gravity of the threat to Moscow. The Tass Agency said the Red Army offensive was continuing successfully, gaining momentum as it went, and inflicting tremendous losses on the hard-pressed enemy.

HIT WITH EVERYTHING The Tula success capped a four-day battle in which the Germans

## 1776ers Back Rally to Free Earl Browder

F. F. Kane to Address Cooper Union Meeting on Dec. 8

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days take all the petitions to President Roosevelt in Washington." Andrew Beldean, Detroit worker, last week promised to collect 1,000 signatures for presentation at the Free Browder rally to be held in Detroit on Dec. 5, at the Schiller Hall at which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, executive secretary of the Citizens Committee, will be the main speaker. Other speakers include C. D. (Pop) Edelen, president of the Auto Workers Union, Local 51 and the Rev. John Miles, Negro civil leader and member of the Detroit Free Press Editorial Committee. In Chicago, 600 Greek-Americans at a meeting in support of the national defense program last week urged President Roosevelt to act immediately to free Earl Browder.

## Gov. Edison to Speak at 'Smash Hitler' Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—Governor Charles Edison, Senator William Smathers and Margaret Bondfield, veteran British labor leader, have accepted invitations to speak at a "Smash Hitler" rally sponsored by the United Labor Committee to Defeat Hitlerism on Dec. 4 at the Mosque Theater at 8 P. M.

## FDR Hurries to Capital as Pacific Crisis Sharpens

## Japan Minister In New Threats to Burma Road

(Continued from Page 1)

United States-Japanese conversations strengthened by continued movement of Japanese troops and equipment into Indo-China, today were alert for any sudden move into Thailand or against the Borneo oil fields.

Should the Japanese enter Thailand they would be crossing the frontiers of the last strictly neutral area left in South Asia.

Approximately 100,000 Japanese troops were estimated already to be in Indo-China with reinforcements arriving steadily at Saigon and Haiphong.

Any move against Thailand probably would be accompanied by a simultaneous Japanese thrust against Britain's North Borneo oil fields. A strong Japanese fleet headed by 16 heavy cruisers and aircraft carriers was believed in the vicinity of Japan's mandated islands, within easy striking distance of Borneo. Any move against Borneo would bring Japan into head-on collision with Great Britain, necessarily affecting also her relations with the United States.

## Chief Executive Leaves Warm Springs After Hull Phone Talk

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American institutions of ours" by next Thanksgiving.

One of the principal factors influencing Mr. Roosevelt to cut short his holiday was a statement from Tokyo by Japanese Premier Tojo.

At the dinner last night, the President added a note of stern gravity to the hitherto gala party when he foresaw the possibility that on next Thanksgiving, this nation might be looking back on a "peaceful past."

"In days like these, it is always possible that our boys who are at the military and naval academies may actually be fighting the defense of these American institutions of ours," he added, turning what was expected to be only an impromptu chat with the Warm Springs patients into a serious analysis of the dangers threatening American peace.

## ROME SAYS PACIFIC SITUATION GETS WORSE

ROME, Nov. 30 (UP).—The newspaper Popolo Di Roma said today the Pacific situation is worsening and Japan never will accept the United States' proposals for a settlement.

# USSR Protests Against Nazis' Bestial Treatment of Prisoners

## Molotov in Statement to Democratic Governments Cites Savage Tortures

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.—People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs V. M. Molotov this week sent the following note to the ambassadors and ministers of the countries with which the USSR maintains diplomatic relations:

"On instructions from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I have the honor of conveying the following to you: "The Soviet government has numerous facts at hand testifying to the systematic brutality and atrocities perpetrated by the German authorities against the Red Army men and commanders taken prisoner. "Of late these facts have become particularly numerous and of a particularly outrageous character. They serve as further evidence exposing the German military clique and German government as a gang of violators who totally disregard international law and the rules of human morality."

### PRISONERS TORTURED

"The Soviet military command has established numerous facts of the war prisoners, most of them wounded, being savagely tortured and murdered by the German command and German military units."

"Red Army men taken prisoner have been tortured by red hot irons, their eyes gouged out, feet, hands, ears and noses cut off, their fingers chopped, their stomachs ripped out. Men have been tied to tanks and torn to pieces."

"Nazi officers and soldiers commit these and similar disgraceful crimes and atrocities along the whole front wherever the Red Army men and commanders are taken prisoners. Thus, for example, on Khoritsa Island on the Dnieper in the Ukrainian SSR, the bodies of Red Army men taken prisoner by the Germans and brutally put to death by them, were found after the German troops had been dislodged."

### BODIES RIPPED OPEN

"The prisoners had their hands cut off, their eyes gouged out and their stomachs ripped open."

"At the southwestern direction of the front near village Repka in the Ukraine, after the Germans retreated, our troops discovered the corpses of battalion commander Bobkov, political instructor Pyatigorsky and two Red Army men. Their hands and feet were nailed to stakes and on their bodies were five-pointed stars cut with red-hot knives. Their faces were badly burned and mutilated. Nearby was the body of one more Red Army man whom the Germans took prisoner the day before. His feet were charred and his ears cut off. When our units captured the village of Kholny in the northwestern direction of the front, they found the mutilated bodies of Red Army men, one of whom was burned alive in a bonfire. This was the body of Red Army man Andrei Ossipov from the Kazakh SSR."

### GIVE WOUNDED POISON

"At station Greysvye, in the Ukrainian SSR, the German troops captured a small group of Red Army men and kept them several days without food and water. Several prisoners had their ears cut off, their eyes gouged out and their hands chopped off, and were later stabbed to death with bayonets."

"In July the Germans captured a group of seriously wounded Red Army men near the town of Borisovo, in the Byelo-Russian SSR and

poisoned them with arsenic."

"In August the Germans captured 17 seriously wounded Red Army men in battle near the village of Zabolovye. They were kept three days without food after which all of them despite their bleeding wounds were tied to telegraph poles as a result of which three men died and the remaining 14 were saved from sure death by a Soviet tank unit under Senior Lieutenant Rybin which came to their rescue."

### TORN APART BY TANKS

"In the village of Lagutino near Bryansk, the Germans tied a wounded Red Army man to two tanks and tore his body to pieces. At one point near the collective Krasnyi Oktabr, west of Bryansk, our troops found 11 charred bodies of Red Army commanders taken prisoner by the fascists."

"The hands and back of one Red Army man bore traces of torture with a red hot iron. Several cases have been registered of German military authorities compelling imprisoned Red Army men to march in front of attacking German columns under the penalty of death. Such cases for instance, were registered near the state farm Vobori, in the Leningrad region, in the Yelna district, in the Smolensk region, the Gomel region of the Byelo-Russian SSR, the Poltava region of the Ukrainian SSR and several other places."

"The wounded and sick Red Army men in the hospitals captured by the Germans were tortured by the German invaders, and systematically subjected to outrageous humiliation, torture and brutal punishment."

### SHOOT HOSPITAL INMATES

"Numerous facts provide evidence of defenseless, sick and wounded Red Army soldiers in captured hospitals being shot in cold blood or stabbed to death by the fascist monsters. Thus, in the village of Rudnya, Smolensk region, the Nazi troops captured a Soviet field hospital and shot the wounded Red Army men, orderlies and nurses. Their victims included wounded Red Army men Snamolov, Lieutenant Dilev, 17-year-old Nurse Varya, Volko and others."

"Numerous facts are known of nurses captured by the Hitler invaders being violated. The Hitler thugs do not spare even the Red Army medical personnel taken prisoner by them."

"Chief of the Division of Medical Service, Third Rank, Military Doctor I. M. Dystogo, was brutally tortured to death near the village of Kudrovo and Borisovo in the Leningrad region. His body was covered with bayonet wounds and two bullet wounds in the head and shoulders. The face bore signs of savage beating. Nearby in the woods was the mutilated body of a hospital orderly, P. M. Bogachev, and further on the body of ambulance driver Gorbunov, likewise tortured to death, was found lying in the road."

### SAVAGERY IN CAMPS

"The sick and wounded Red Army men, interned in German war prisoner camps, receive no medical aid and are doomed to perish from typhus, dysentery, pneumonia, and other diseases."

"Arbitrary rule and unparalleled savagery reigns supreme in the German war prisoners' camps. Thus in Perekhov camp, imprisoned Red Army men are kept in the open day and night despite the cold weather. They are awakened early in the morning by truncheon blows

and driven to work. No exceptions are being made for the sick and infirm."

"The Finnish and German guards constantly beat the prisoners with whips during work and the sick and weak Red Army men are beaten to death. At Chernukhino camp in the Ukraine, the prisoners are systematically beaten with rubber truncheons or shot without warning for the least infringement of prison rules. On September 17 alone, 95 men were shot here."

### KILLED BY FATIGUE

"Similar brutal treatment was meted out to the war prisoners at the transit camps. The transit camp near the village of Demyanovka in the Ukrainian SSR has no shelter and the prisoners are issued only tiny portions of boiled millet by way of food. Many prisoners die of fatigue. The prisoners who are too weak to reach their destination are shot down enroute."

"Soviet war prisoners being marched from Smolot to the village of Semenovka in the Ukraine were compelled to run all the way. Those who fell from fatigue and exhaustion were shot forthwith."

"Marauding is rife among the officers and men of the Hitler army. It has a mass character with the arrival of the winter frosts, and the Hitler thugs stop at nothing in their efforts to obtain warm clothing. Not only do they remove warm clothing and footwear from the bodies of the killed Soviet soldiers, but virtually strip the wounded men of all their clothing—felt boots, leather footwear, socks, sweaters, padded jackets, fur hats, leaving the men naked."

"The German marauders even wear warm women's clothes taken from the wounded and killed nurses."

### STARVED TO DEATH

"The imprisoned Red Army men are kept in a state of constant hunger and left for weeks on end without food or on tiny portions of rotten bread and rotten potatoes."

"While depriving the war prisoners of food, the Hitlerites force them to dig up food in the garbage thrown out by the German soldiers, or, as was done in several camps, including one near the village of Korma in the Byelo-Russian SSR, throw dead horses over the barbed wire fence to the Soviet war prisoners. The Soviet war prisoners were kept practically without food for four months in the Vitebsk camp in Byelo-Russia. When a group of Red Army men submitted a written request for food to the German command, a German officer inquired who wrote the statement and five Red Army men who declared they had been shot on the spot."

"Similar facts of outrageous arbitrariness and brutalities have been reported from other camps (Shtykiv, Demyanovka, etc.)."

"In their effort to exterminate the mass of the Soviet war prisoners, the German authorities and the German government have established a barbaric regime in the war prisoners' camps."

### DEGREE HUNGER RATIONS

"The German High Command and the Ministry of Food and Agrarian Culture have issued orders establishing rations for Soviet war prisoners worse than those established for war prisoners of other countries, both from the point of view of quality and quantity of food issued."

"The rations thus established—for example, 600 grams of bread and 400 grams of meat per man per month—actually doom the Soviet war prisoners to the torturous death of hunger."

"While inhumanly and with wanton brutality carrying out this disgraceful and manifestly unlawful regime for Soviet war prisoners, the German government tried by every means to withhold from public opinion the instructions it issued on this question."

"Thus, in reply to an inquiry by the Soviet Government, the Swedish government declared that reports about the above-mentioned orders of the German government published in the European and American press conformed to the facts, but the text of these orders have never been published and therefore are not available."

### VIOLATE HAGUE CONVENTION

"The camp regime established for Soviet war prisoners is a gross and outrageous violation of the most elementary demands with regard to war prisoners made by international law and in particular by the Hague Convention of 1907 which both the Soviet Union and Germany recognize."

"The German government grossly violates the Hague Convention which makes it obligatory for belligerents to provide war prisoners with the same food as is issued to their own troops (Article VII of the Supplement to the Fourth Hague Convention, 1907)."

"Faced with a serious shortage of manpower in the German army, the Hitlerites violate many other clauses of the 1907 Hague Convention signed by Germany."

"In their criminal practice of systematically and maliciously violating international law, the German military clique and German government have gone to the extent of forcing the Red Army men by corporal punishment and threats of execution to act as wagon drivers and chauffeurs on transport carrying ammunition and other war supplies to the front, as ammunition carriers at frontline positions, etc. All this is committed in face of the Hague Convention's clearly formulated prohibition against using prisoners for work in any way connected with military operations. All these facts are evidence of the bestial bloody regime which reigns in the German camps for the Soviet war prisoners, of the inhuman brutality of the Hitler authorities and of the terrible suffering to which the Red Army men and commanders who are taken prisoner by the Hitler bandits are subjected."

### LET THE WORLD JUDGE

"All these facts are evidence of the German governments' outrageous violation of elementary principles and rules of international law and treaties signed by representatives of Germany. In bringing these terrible facts to the notice of all countries with which the USSR maintains diplomatic relations, the Soviet Government registers its indignant protest before the whole world against the barbarian acts which constitute a violation by the German government of the elementary rules of international law."

"The Soviet Government indignantly protests against the savage treatment of Soviet war prisoners by the German authorities who thereby are violating elementary rules of human morality and lays the entire responsibility for these inhuman actions of the German military and civil authorities on the criminal Hitler Government in Germany."



## Gov't Employees Organize Groups for National Defense

CIO and AFL Unions Form Joint Committee in Support of Administration Anti-Hitler Measures; Plan Rally

Daniel Allen, secretary-treasurer of the New York District of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, yesterday announced the formation of a Trade Union Committee of Government Employees' Organizations to Aid the National Defense Program.

The unions represented in the Committee are the State, County and Municipal Workers, the Transport Workers Union, CIO; the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO; the United Federal Workers of America, CIO; the Teachers Union, and the Joint Council of the New York Federation of Post Office Employees, AFL.

The Committee, the chairman of which is Gus Jacobson of the Municipal Workers, plans a rally for government employees, to be held at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., on Jan. 14. The rally is expected to climax a series of activities during that week which these organizations have called upon the Civilian Defense Office to declare as Civil Service Employees Week for National Defense.

### RAISE RELIEF FUND

The Committee is at present drafting plans on the specific contributions which government employees—transit employees, teachers, sanitation workers, social workers, nurses, technicians, engineers, scientific workers—can make to civilian defense.

Mr. Allen also announced that the New York District of the State, County and Municipal Workers has launched a drive for funds for medical aid to the countries engaged in the war against Hitlerism. The New York District has established a quota of \$20,000 to be distributed among the agencies supplying assistance to Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China. A special drive is also being conducted for Christmas gifts to union members in army camps and to the USO. Books, magazines, cigarettes, shaving material, etc., are now being collected and will soon be forwarded in large quantities.

### Furniture Union Local Endorses CIO Decisions

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—A resolution supporting the decisions of the National CIO Convention and urging that "the defeat of Hitler and what he stands for shall be the main objective of organized labor" was passed by a special membership meeting of the Furniture, Bedding & Allied Trades Workers Union, Local 92, CIO, last Thursday night.

The meeting heard a report on the Detroit convention before passing the resolution which placed the membership "on record in full support of the Roosevelt Administration's domestic and foreign policy which is dedicated to the smashing of the Nazi military machine."

The meeting also endorsed the United Labor Committee of the AFL and CIO Smash Hitler Rally, to be held Thursday evening, Dec. 4, at the Mosque Theater.

### Detroit Slave Groups Back Savings Plan

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Nov. 30.—The Defense Savings Banquet of the Detroit Slave groups, which will be held in Masonic Temple on Dec. 7 at 1:30 P.M., and at which a member of the cabinet in Washington will be the main speaker, is expected to be a great demonstration of the loyalty and the devotion of the half million Detroiters of Slav origin to the Defense Savings Program of the Government and its foreign policy for the defeat of Hitlerism.

## How Blood Is Treated and Stored for Emergency Transfusions to Wounded Soldiers at the Front

ARTICLE II  
(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared in yesterday's Sunday Worker.)

By Dr. D. C.

The first blood bank in the United States was set up at Cook County Hospital in Chicago. Since then, blood banks have been set up in most of the large hospitals in the country. The appropriate type of blood is taken from the bank whenever it is needed. At a convenient future time, an equal amount of blood is taken from one or several relatives and replaced in the bank.

In this way it is possible to obtain the correct type of blood immediately, without the necessity of scurrying around for donors, since the blood taken from relatives of patients may be of any type.

During the fascist uprising in Spain, the blood bank had its first tryout under war conditions. The techniques were worked out by those famous anti-fascist doctors, Dr. Haldane of England and the late Dr. Bethune of Canada. Blood was obtained from volunteer donors in large centers and sent for use to the various hospitals. The

same method is being used in the Soviet Union today to obtain blood for the Red Army. It was graphically portrayed in a recent movie short.

### DIFFICULT TO KEEP

Whole blood is very difficult to keep immediately behind the front line. It requires refrigeration and careful handling. The red blood cells are the elements which keep the blood the longest time and which are the most susceptible to jostling, temperature changes, etc.

As stated above, when they disintegrate, the blood cannot be used. In addition, because of their presence, blood must be typed. If the wrong types of blood are mixed in the patient's body, the red blood cells clump together and block the blood vessels.

It takes at least 30 minutes to match the bloods and it requires a certain amount of equipment. Because of these factors, whole blood can be kept only at places far behind the actual fighting front.

However, many soldiers die of shock just behind the lines. If fluid of the proper quality could be put into his veins, the chances are that the shocked soldier could survive until he reached the base hospital

where whole blood could be given him. This whole blood would be of particular importance were his shock due to loss of blood. The liquid part of the blood is the best substance for this emergency fluid because it has all the elements of whole blood, without the red blood cells, and it does not have to be typed.

### TREATED WITH CHEMICALS

It is this material that is now used for emergencies. It is prepared by treating the whole blood with chemicals so that it will not clot. If this blood is allowed to stand, the red blood cells will settle to the bottom. The liquid part, known as plasma, will be on top and can be drawn off. This process can be hastened by centrifuging the blood. This causes the cells to settle in about one hour and therefore the liquid can be obtained sooner.

The plasma can now be used at the battle front and is, in fact, being so used in all the combatant forces today. However there are some disadvantages. To get the best keeping qualities, the plasma must be mixed with an equal amount of a special solution. This adds to the bulk of the material and the storage space. Since all possible trans-

## Unionists May Give Blood To Soviet, British Troops

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Members of the AFL pocketbook workers union today made a cash donation of \$2,500 for Russian and British war relief from the union's treasury as a practical follow-up of an anti-Hitler resolution adopted by the body.

The union consisting of 150 members, also decided to canvass its membership for blood donations for Soviet and British medical aid.

The membership voted unanimously to donate an hour's work, in addition to the cash donation by the union to aid the front-line fighters against Hitler.

## Noted Leaders Back Defense Of Schappes

Marcantonio, Quill and Many Others Join Committee

A rapid extension of the campaign in behalf of Morris U. Schappes, suspended City College English teacher who is now appealing a sentence of 2½ years in State Prison following Rapp-Coudert persecution, was announced yesterday by Professor John Bridge secretary of the Schappes Defense Committee.

New names on the list of sponsors, Professor Bridge revealed, included government, labor and education leaders, among them Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union; William Michelson, manager of Local 2, United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America, CIO; and Professor D'Elbert Keenan, a member of the French Department of Washington Square College, New York University.

In addition, Professor Bridge announced that the Statistics Chapter and Chapter 11 of the Welfare Local of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, had sent resolutions to Governor Lehman urging him to use his offices in order that Schappes "may continue without interruption his notable work as an anti-fascist trade union leader."

Editorial support for Schappes freedom appeared in the December issue of Social Work Today and the December 1st issue of The New Republic, both of which urged financial support for the Schappes appeal. The New Republic noted that "there is grave question of the fairness of the trial itself," and that our democracy has "not been fair to Mr. Schappes."

## Office Union Head Protests Police Arrests

Peter K. Hawley, president of Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers of America, has protested to Mayor La Guardia, Police Commissioner Valentine, Chief Police Inspector Lewis Costuma, and the Captain of the 6th Precinct, the brutal treatment of peaceful pickets at McKensie Service, Inc., this week by police officers No. 2579 and 3,623.

Production employees of the large imprinting company went on strike this week because of the employer's refusal to engage in legal negotiations after Local 16 won an election held under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board.

Nineteen workers were arrested at the McKensie plant since the strike began.

## Wives of Painters Union Members Knit While Attending Defense Class

Fifty women sat knitting industriously last Thursday night, in the hall of Local 905 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, AFL, at 870 Freeman St., the Bronx. As they knitted, they were listening to a talk by Silas Stone, of the Jewish People's Committee, on the meaning of national unity against Hitler.

The women were members of the Bronx section of District Council No. 9, of the Painters Union. They were knitting warm garments for British soldiers and Soviet Red Armymen to wear in battle against the Nazis. The lecture by Mr. Stone was the first of a series of defense classes that they have arranged for the last Thursday of each month.

The speaker told them that the people of Russia have set an example of how national unity can stop the fascist invaders. "New lines were formed, new defenses made, again and again," he said.

### NOT A WORD—A WEAPON

"Now we understand that unity becomes not a word—it becomes a weapon for fighting Hitler," the painters' wives listened intently, while their needles flew. A woman in the back row was silently helping another to unwind a skein of yarn. Her eyes were on the speaker's face.

Although the defense classes are just starting, the painters' wives have been knitting for over a month, said Mrs. Rose Schnurman, recording secretary of the District 9 Auxiliary. "And knitting has made our women much more active," she went on. "They feel they're really doing something, are part of something. They're proud to be helping in the fight against fascism, and for defense. When they come down to get their wool, most of them get enough for some friend or neighbor, whom they've gotten to knit too."

Wool is bought from the Russian and British War Relief, and the garments are returned to these agencies. More than a hundred garments are already completed.

The first wool was bought with a \$50 donation from District Council 9 of the Brotherhood. The women collected another \$80 from the rank and file members of several painters' locals. And



Knitting for the Allies: Bronx mothers and wives are busy making sweaters, socks, mufflers and gloves for British and Russian soldiers who are defending their countries against the barbarous Nazis. Members of the Bronx section of District Council No. 9 of the Painters Union knit one, part one, while attending a series of defense classes.

## Clergymen in Baltimore Urge All-Out Aid

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—Eleven Baltimore clergymen today released a signed statement urging all aid to "those who fight for freedom."

The statement, given to the press today, was accompanied by an announcement that Rev. Henry P. Van Dusen, professor of Union Theological Seminary, would speak at the YWCA next Thursday, Dec. 4, at 12:30 P.M., on "The Christian and National Policy of Today."

"We feel that as Christian citizens the least we can do is to advocate a policy on the part of the Government of the United States of giving those who fight for freedom all the aid that it is on our power as a nation to give," the statement declared. Signers included:

Rev. Harold N. Arrowsmith, Rev. Richard H. Baker, Rev. F. R. Bayley, Rev. Don Frank Penn, Rev. John F. Fraser, Rev. Theodore P. Ferris, Rev. John T. Galloway, Rev. Theodore E. Miller, Rev. Edwin Thomas, Rev. R. L. Wood and Rev. W. Owings Stone.

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## Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor WAGE QUESTION BACK TO BOARD AGAIN

We thought the everlasting argument about giving us a decent wage would be ended by now and that we could devote this Monday's column to O.K. Three or four of us subscribe to the Daily Worker and dispute has been referred back to the Emergency Board by the President and we are still waiting impatiently for this board to bring in new recommendations for a fairer and more satisfactory settlement than they originally proposed.

There isn't much more to be said on the question, except to remind the negotiators in Washington that there are only 21 more shopping days to Xmas and over a million of us rail-workers are getting damnably anxious about our back pay.

### AND HERE ARE THREE GOOD LETTERS

#### No. 1. Stop, Look and Listen:

Just want to tell you that the boys around here think the railroad column is O.K. Three of four of us subscribe to the Daily Worker and we pass the Monday copies along to other fellows. I showed some of the freight handlers who ride home with me the columns about Shorty and Bill's conversations with Pete and Red. They got a kick out of them and one has promised to subscribe to the Monday D. W. in order to get the railroad column.

I do not have to tell you how we feel about the increase. You fellows have expressed the sentiments nearly unanimously. No one is anxious to strike if we can help it, but the cost of living pressure is terrific and something is liable to pop if this wage question isn't settled soon.

Most of the boys are for licking Hitler no matter how far we have to get into it. The few who have been Roosevelt-hating isolationists are beginning to see that the appeasers are actually pro-Hitler and that sticking up for Wheeler and Lindbergh is pretty unpopular with working men.

We know that a good job of railroading is the best way we can help beat Hitler, but some of us have been talking about starting collection lists for British and Russian War Relief. Even some of the previous red-baiters are admiring the Soviet Red Army now. They have the right idea that the Bolsheviks must have set up a mighty fine system of they wouldn't have such solid support from the Russian people, and that a Red Army victory will help save America from Hitler as well as keep him from smashing the world's first socialist government.

By the looks of some of the yard and road engines around here, we agree with your last column that the unions should take up with managements the question of putting equipment in shape to handle the growing defense shipments. The roads still seem to think more of profits than they do of helping beat Hitler. SWITCHMAN.

#### No. 2. Dear Brothers:

I've noticed that your paper is the only one that worries about the troubles of the Negro workers as well as the white workers. And that Stop, Look and Listen does object to Negroes being discriminated against on the railroads.

You know it is wrong when these white officers of the railroad brotherhoods, which are asking for justice from the government for the railroad men, are themselves so unjust to Negro railroad workers and won't let us join the unions with equal rights.

Our government is against Hitler and these white union officers say they are against Hitler. Most of the Negroes working on the railroads are against Hitler, too, so why can't the government make these railroad unions do away with Hitlerite race discrimination in their constitutions. Some of them won't take Negroes in at all, and some give us limited membership, with the right to pay dues, but without the right to handle our grievances for ourselves or attend conventions. We want to be equal men with the white brothers we work with. Equal in the unions to fight for better wages and conditions and equal men in the fight against Hitlerism. PENNSY FREIGHT HANDLER.

#### No. 3. Dear Sir and Brother:

I've often thought I would write and tell you that even though we don't always agree with you, we think the column is pretty good. If it could be put in the hands of a whole lot more railroaders, we would soon have more unity and activity among these Standard Railroad Organizations. And that would pay dividends to the members of all the organizations. At this time, railroad labor has a good chance to win the sympathy of the government and the public by becoming a real factor in national defense. We should get together to devise ways and means of making the roads function as near to 100 per cent as possible, because there is a hell of a big transportation job to be done before we beat Hitler.

Most every railroader we have ever known has been interested in doing his job right, but we've never thought too much of this "cooperation with the company" stuff. The idea has usually been more profit for them and nothing for us. But these times are different. I still don't think we should let the management run us ragged in the name of national defense. Yet it should be possible for our union committees to show company officials that labor is anxious to cooperate for efficient defense operation, but that in so doing we want a fair and square deal for ourselves.

Take these schedule busters and petty bosses, they don't seem to see that they can't get the good will and cooperation of the men by slave driving and chiseling on our agreements. And the country's rail service suffers. The industry can't function to the best advantage when the men are going around sore and dissatisfied while we wait months, and sometimes years, for adjustment board awards to settle our grievances.

More could be said on these questions, but the point I want to make is that if General Chairman on each property would wait on the management in a body, and likewise local chairmen meet jointly with local supervisors, they could clear up a whole bunch of petty and general grievances. This would work for increased harmony and more efficient operation of the roads for the national emergency period. A bit of government pressure and some publicity would make the managements come half-way on such a proposition. Think it over and let us know what you think of my ideas.

R. R. MACHINIST.

(We think the last Brother has said a mouthful. We wish a lot more of our readers would write us letters like the three above.)

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## Disagrees With Letter By Worker In His Shop

### Takes Sharp Issue On Question of Wages and Defense

New York City  
 Workers Correspondence Dept.:  
 A letter appeared in the Monday, Nov. 24th issue in the Daily Worker concerning the reactions of the workers in my shop, the Liquidometer Corp., on the issues of a wage increase and national defense. The main point in that letter was that the workers in that shop accepted a 5-cent increase of a 10-cent wage increase because they did not desire to stop overtime, as that would have seriously hampered national defense.

I wish to firmly disagree with the above conclusion. In doing so I do not wish to impugn the patriotism of the overwhelming majority of the workers in my shop. I wish to set the record straight and to prevent a serious misconception of what constitutes workers' sacrifice for national defense.

It must be made very clear that sacrificing for national defense should not by any means be made by the workers only. Certainly for the workers to be doing all the sacrificing and for the bosses to do all the profiteering is not what the workers want and will not help defend our country. Throughout the recently concluded splendid CIO convention the main theme was for the workers to share in production efforts through representation in government agencies and that the burden of national defense be NOT placed on the backs of the workers alone. Any other viewpoint is against the vital needs of our country and its people.

#### DROP IN PAY

The above issues mainly concerned the workers in my shop at the first meeting where the matter of a general wage increase in the contract was taken up. (The contract provides for just such negotiations.) A report on the rise in the high cost of living was given, which clearly proved that a substantial increase in pay was necessary in order to offset this rise. The Chairman of the shop committee then pointed out that from March to October 1941, there has been a drop in the average pay from 88 cents to 81 cents an hour. During the discussion it was further brought out that while the number of workers has about doubled during the past year, production increased in far greater proportion.

All of the above, and more, clearly convinced the workers that a minimum of 10-cent-an-hour increase was more than fair and most necessary. The meeting enthusiastically voted to instruct the shop committee in its negotiations with the management.

A week or two later another shop meeting was called to hear a report on the results of the negotiations. Our union organizer reported on the offer of 5 cents by the management and very reluctantly advised its acceptance. The Shop Chairman in his report made no recommendation at all. The mood of the workers was a bad one, because of this miserly offer, and correctly so. During the discussion the question of accepting this offer in the interests of national defense NEVER CAME UP! The offer was accepted, because: 1) to stop overtime would have meant a loss in earnings equal or greater than the sop of a 5-cent increase; 2) to have referred this matter to arbitration would have meant endless delay and without any assurance that we would get anything; 3) there are less than five months left before the renewal of the new agreement.

In conclusion I wish to state that the workers of Liquidometer are prepared to assist the national defense efforts of our country and are ready to sacrifice for same, but that that sacrifice has to be at least around the table, and not for the workers to be holding the bag.

Yours  
 A WORKER IN THE  
 LIQUIDOMETER SHOP  
 P. S. Your correspondent makes mention of the efforts of the firm in expansion of national defense and implies a consciousness on their part of the need to increase production. To refute this would occupy too much space. I hope to write you on another occasion on the "business as usual" policy of the corporation, and to say the least, the sloppy methods of production and organization of production, although I am not an efficiency engineer. Also, your subhead "Avoid Strike in Order to Keep Production Moving" was erroneous and was not warranted even from the contents of that letter.

### Radiator Workers Win \$35,000 Wage Increase

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
 LOS ANGELES, Nov. 30. — Pay raises totaling \$35,000 annually will go to 300 workers of the Pacific Gas Radiator Co. here through an award handed down by arbitrator Leslie Rogers and Louis Spector.

The increase pushes the base pay up from \$5.77 and a half cents an hour and are retroactive to July 7, the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Local 1981, reported.



## Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms,  
Mines, Mills and Office



## Navy Needs Planes, Men Need Jobs, Why the Lay-Offs at Brewster?

New York, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

What kind of an airplane factory is it that lays off men in these times?

That's what Brewster in Long Island City is doing and has been doing for the past few months. A friend of mine, a tool inspector, who works there tells me of the widespread disgust among the workers with the present state of affairs in the plant.

Brewster makes dive-bombers for the Navy and by all accounts they're tops for that type of plane. But it seems that only one plane has been produced in the past two months. They're always making changes in the models, experimenting, redesigning. It's like France before the

outbreak of the war—great plans on paper but no production.

The men in the plant are on the lookout for jobs in other plants like Ford Instrument nearby, where at least there is steady work. The UAW local in the plant is inactive. The president, Mr. Di Lorenzo, is too busy hunting reds to bother about grievances and production for defense. Men are not paying dues and they're sore about the new contract which shuts out workers taken on after last March from certain benefits.

The trouble seems to be that Brewster is full of bottle-necks. It won't farm out any work to sub-contractors. The company appears to be very cocky about the whole thing simply because no one is calling them to account.

The Navy needs those planes. The men laid off certainly need their jobs.

P. P.

## 'There's No Time-Clock on the Battlefields Of Europe to Lick Hitler,' Tannery Workers Say

Chicago, Ill.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

The whistle is blowing. We are through at the shop and going home to our families. We have homes to go to in America. We have food and liberty. At home, in halls, we meet, discuss our work at the shop. If the employer is unreasonable we discuss a strike. We want higher wages, closed shop and better conditions, so we discuss it in the union and if absolutely necessary, we strike.

In Europe no many return home. Those that do, find their homes and families gone, destroyed or starving. They are slaves. When they do meet and talk they talk about freedom which must be achieved for their people. In achieving this freedom for their people they are defending ours. Yes, our liberty is at stake. Over there, they are not working by a clock or whistle. They are laying down their lives to defend their country, homes, families. They have no eight-hour day. There is a fight until death.

Their war is our war. They are friends, comrades—our people. They are being slaughtered like cattle, oppressed by Hitler and his marauding murderers. He must be defeated. Our hearts bleed for them. That is not enough. We must act, we must respond to their cries for aid. Let us tell them that they are not alone in their fight—that we are with them, at their side. Let us send all-out aid, medical supplies, clothing, arms and our military strength. Let them look up into the sky with courage in their hearts knowing that we will not fail them. We can't. We have a job on our hands.

First, we must furnish them and our army with arms and equipment. Today, Hitler agents and saboteurs are working ceaselessly to provoke strikes in defense industries. We cannot prepare America for its job if we strike and close up plants producing ammunition to eradicate Hitler. We must do what our hearts bid us to. We cannot permit petty grievances which are such trifles to interfere when our liberty is at stake and the future of America depends on us. We are ready to sacrifice for this aim. Only when things of vital interest to America are at stake should we wage the fight with the company, exhausting every method possible to achieve our demands before striking.

Secondly, we must rid America of all these spies, appeasers, pro-Hitler elements that are undermining the morale of our country and disrupting unity around Roosevelt's policies.

Thirdly, we must help defeat Hitler now, without delay. Every day means additional lives lost and additional suffering for the enslaved peoples of Europe.

We love our country. It is ours. We have fought before for liberty. It is up to us to fight to maintain it in America and to help others regain it. We have the courage and the ability. We are a people of character—not afraid to face the facts. We are in great danger. We must unite with one aim in our minds—WE MUST DEFEAT HITLER MILITARILY, so that the workers of Europe can go back to their homes when the whistle blows—happy homes.

A TANNERY WORKER.

## Taxi Drivers Discuss Boost In Fare Rates

### But What About Drivers' Wages, If Fares Go Up, They Inquire

Bronx, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

The United Taxi Council, representing the fleet owners has mailed a ballot to all of the city's 26,000 drivers asking them if they are in favor of a raise in rates and how much the raise should be.

Indications point to the fact that while most drivers prefer a raise in rates there are some questions not covered in this ballot. For instance, the drivers would like to know, if the operators are successful in their efforts to put over a higher fare rate on the riding public, will the drivers receive a higher commission?

An increase in fare rates means an increase in profit for the bosses. It also means that the drivers will no doubt suffer in loss of tips and rides. This leaves the driver in a worse position than before. He books less calls, receives less tips and continues to suffer economically. The operating expenses of the fleet owners are reduced through a higher rate of fare and everything is nice for them.

#### WHO WILL SPEAK?

However, in order to raise the rates, the present ordinance governing hacks in New York must be changed. This necessitates a public hearing in the City Council for all affected parties. Who will speak for the drivers at this anticipated hearing? Will it be Mr. Hugo Werber, the chairman of the United Taxi Council who will wave thousands of ballots signed by the drivers? Or will it be the true representatives of the drivers, an elected committee? Within a short time the taxi drivers will be asked to elect a committee of their own to go to the City Council and demand an increase in commission to equal the raise asked by the bosses.

The City Council will be told that labor in the taxi industry cannot continue to operate cabs and not make a living. The voices of labor will be heard through the United Hackmen's organizations. Those Tammany councilmen who always claim to be the friend of labor will have the chance to show what kind of friends they are. D. V.

### New Guild Quarters Hold Housewarming Dec. 6

The new clubhouse of the Newspaper Guild at 40 E. 40th St. will be formally opened Saturday evening, Dec. 6, with a housewarming featuring dancing and entertainment by stars of stage, screen and radio.

## 'Higher Wages Will Help Defeat Foo'

### Says Defense Workers Must Fight On Two Fronts; Praises Paper

Sunnyside, Long Island

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

A justifiable fear of speeding-up for the sole benefit of the boss causes many workers in my shop to hesitate about exerting themselves more on their jobs. This is quite understandable in view of our traditional opposition to the killing, speed-up Taylor System and the vicious pace-setting and rate-cutting that went with it.

Naturally, in the past, where only the employer benefited by the increased production, the workers had everything to lose and nothing to gain by speeding up. But now the whole situation is different, namely, the workers have everything to gain and their worst enemy, Hitler, has everything to lose by their increased production.

Not all the factors entering into the new character of production today, however, are completely satisfactory to the workers. There is still a class struggle for instance, with the majority of employers trying to hog all the increased profits of increased production without being willing to give their workers an increased share in the form of bonuses or added wages.

This makes it necessary for the workers where such a situation exists, to carry on a two-front fight; one to increase production; two, to fight for corresponding wage increases and against a loss of working conditions eventually as a result of the greater production.

To make the workers and employers see eye to eye on the production question, therefore, is not going to be an easy job. Still the task and duty of the progressives in the labor movement must be to soften up both sides so that real collaboration can be brought about at least on this one main question.

The Daily Worker and especially the Workers Correspondence Page is certainly doing a wonderful job in this direction. S. M.

## National Groups Back German-American Affairs

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Nov. 30. — National groups whose ties with their homelands now under Hitler's heel lends emphasis to their all-out determination to destroy the Nazi yoke with this week and supported the German-American Club's annual affair to be held Dec. 13 at the Labor Lyceum here.

The German-American Club, founded in 1933 to unite all anti-Nazi German peoples in Essex County, has since gone forward with its program to complete support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy and the national defense program.

## CIO Wins Buffalo Poll At Carborundum Plant

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NIAGARA FALLS, Nov. 30.—A CIO victory was won in a Labor Board election at the Carborundum Plant, maker of abrasives.

Local 12058, District 50, United Mine Workers, polled 1,625 votes to 731 for the AFL and 273 for neither, it was announced by Henry J. Winters, Buffalo Regional Director of the NLRB.

Contract negotiations are expected with the management of the Carborundum plant, now that the election is out of the way. The drive to organize the plant was conducted by a staff headed by organizer Charles A. Doyle.

## Painter Hits Waste Of Labor Power

### Priorities Cripple His Industry; He Demands Defense Work

New York City.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

The painters of New York City together with the rest of the building trades unions are one of the worst sufferers of priority unemployment. Because this is so many honest anti-fascists fall for the appeaser influence and raise the question that it is wrong for the trade unions to support Roosevelt; that we are making the profiteers rich, that the unions are called upon to sacrifice while big dividends are piling up for the coupon clippers.

These contradictions hamper our country's efforts for national unity. It is further deepened by the unusual rise in the cost of living and the apparent sabotage of the House Committee to investigate and check this tremendous rise.

Because the painters are faced with unemployment they find themselves faced with a curious dilemma. They are against Hitler, they want Hitler crushed now. But they want food on the table, milk for their children, and rent for their homes. They hate fascism because it threatens their home, their living conditions, their democracy. But unemployment is also a threat to their homes and living conditions. Charity must begin at home, says the painter. At one time there was a ray of hope when it was announced that construction workers in the A. F. of L. would be transferred to defense industries. But this question is today an academic one. Nothing concrete is being done.

When a painter or a building trades worker goes for his unemployment insurance benefits he is requested to report to the State Employment division, but the only job that can be given is a non-union job which he will not take. When he asks for a defense job the clerks seem dumfounded and don't know what to do. I, myself, asked for any job in the defense industry. When asked what I could do I said I can drive a truck and am willing to adapt myself to any work. They took my name down and I haven't heard from them for weeks. This is "doing business as usual."

Many members of the building trades can adapt themselves to various kinds of jobs. Some can handle trucks or autos, some are familiar with machinery; all of which can be used in order to utilize all available man power to outproduce Hitler and his Axis partners. The painter and these willing to defeat Hitler are not quibbling over wages.

M. D.

## Chief Slogan To Organize Plant Is: 'Beat Hitler'

### CIO Auto Union Opens Campaign to Unionize Thompson Products

Cleveland, Ohio

Workers' Correspondence Dept.:  
 The workers at Thompson Products are on the road to victory in their drive to establish a UAW-CIO union in the plant. The company, which now employs over 6,000 workers, produces automobile and aircraft engine parts and has a monopoly on sodium filled aircraft valves. A new \$13,000,000 plant being built in nearby Euclid, Ohio is almost completed and will employ an additional 6,000 workers or more. Thompson Products also has plants in Toledo, Detroit, Bell, California and St. Catherine's, Canada.

The largest plant, often called "the Ford of Cleveland" well lives up to this name for the company uses almost the exact methods of fighting the union as Ford did. Fighters and gangsters are hired to act as strong arm men and terrorize the workers from joining the CIO. Intimidation, discrimination and coercion are every-day practices on the part of the company foremen and their stooges and a spy system has been perfected so that every single action of each worker is known. There is still a great amount of fear in the minds of the workers about joining the CIO but this fear is rapidly being broken down through the various methods employed by the organizers.

#### HAVE SHOP PAPER

Heading the organization drive is Ed Hall and he is assisted by Bob Stone, Earl Smith, "Tip" Boldt, Stanley Lechowicz and Wyndham Mortimer. A shop newspaper is passed out at the gates every week and the workers really take it. The union also has bought time on an Akron station and presents a 15-minute program every Wednesday afternoon which includes short talks by workers right from the plant. Here is the union program as presented to Thompson workers:

1. SMASH HITLER. Improvement in defense production and other aspects of co-operating with the U. S. Government. Utilization of all possible machinery, efficient management and protection of civil rights to GUARANTEE THE DEFEAT OF HITLER.

2. ONE INDUSTRIAL UNION free from any kind of Company domination for all the auto and aircraft workers of T.P. "One for all and all for one."

3. DEMOCRACY. All business of the Union conducted by the members themselves. All local Union officers, committeemen and stewards elected by the members and responsible directly to them. Regular local Union and department meetings at which plant and department problems and all other matters are thoroughly discussed.

4. LOW DUES. One dollar a month (free dues for months unemployed). Two dollars initiation fees. Dues cannot be raised by any local Union, they are set by Convention and are part of the Constitution. No assessments without referendum vote of entire 700,000 membership of the UAW-CIO. Lowest dues of any bona-fide labor union.

5. NO SECRET DEALS. All negotiations handled by elected representatives of the membership. All agreements must be ratified by vote of the rank and file before they can be put in force.

6. NO ORDERING OUT ON STRIKE by any upper official. Strike vote can be taken only after due notification of all workers calling them to a special meeting. No strike can take place unless two-thirds of the workers approve such action by secret ballot.

7. END TO COMPANY UNIONISM. The UAW-CIO represents the workers. Elimination of privileges to a select few. Every worker to receive the benefits and protection of the Union. Each worker to receive a copy of the Union Agreement.

8. REAL SENIORITY RIGHTS to protect ALL workers at ALL times and under ALL conditions.

9. IMPROVEMENT IN WAGES and other conditions of work in keeping with the ever-increasing cost of living and with the enormous profits of the company. Thompson Products can afford to give the following concessions:

- 85 cents per hour minimum wage
- 25 cents per hour minimum increases for all workers
- Like pay for like work
- 2 weeks vacation with pay
- 10-cent bonus for night work
- 12 days a year paid sick leave for women
- Elimination of the Group Bonus Racket.

#### COMPANY UNION

At present, a company union, the Automotive and Aircraft Workers Alliance, is supposedly in existence in the plant and the company pretends to recognize this outfit as the sole bargaining agent for the workers. The NLRB has declared the AAWA a company dominated union and has ordered it dissolved. However the company has appealed the case and maintains the same relationship to the union.

The CIO, however, is petitioning the Labor Board for an election. A THOMPSON WORKER.



## Chicago Youth Map Emergency Program

More Than 100 Delegates Attend Anti-Hitler Conference

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Some 400 young people representing Chicago youth from all fields of activity gathered here for the opening meeting of the Youth Defense Planning Conference of the American Youth Congress this week and heard speakers of all faiths and creeds pledge unity on a common program for all youth.

The more than 100 delegates, representing trade unions, religious groups, national groups, community and student organizations, were told of their stake in the events that are taking place today. Robert Travis, vice-president of the Illinois CIO Industrial Council, said the defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism means the defense of America.

Speaking for the Chicago Association of Commerce, Dr. M. J. Spaulding urged that youth work for real equality for women and greater education for democracy.

Also speaking was Lester Ascher of the NLRB, who told the delegates that, "we must have a body which can settle labor disputes before they come to strikes; in that way we can have the fullest production possible."

Dr. Chang-Lok Chen of the Chinese Consulate told the young people that China is giving her blood and her men that all men may live in universal harmony after the war is over.

Following the greetings from Chicago's civic and industrial leaders, a symposium on "What Youth Can Contribute to National Defense" was held in which youth leaders from the YWCA, the American Jewish Congress Youth Division, the Baptist Young People's League, the National Conference of Negro Youth and the CIO participated.

Julius Cogen of the AJO said that "the Jewish people are no longer fighting only for freedom, but for life itself." Margaret Goss, head of the Chicago delegation to the National Negro Youth Congress, explained that the Negro Americans had everything to lose and nothing to gain by a Hitler victory. She said "the Negroes are determined to do their share in the defeat of Hitler."

Lawrence Jacobson, field representative for the CIO Electrical workers, condemned the Nazi-like Chicago Tribune and its allies, and declared that "our first task is to defeat Hitler."

Doing its share in the mobilization of the citizenry the Communist Party of Philadelphia today issued 75,000 red, white and blue two-page leaflets asking that all of the city in the words of the slogan of the week, "Be alert! Take part!"

The leaflet issued as a statement by Philip Frankfield, state secretary of Eastern Pa., and Carl Reeve, legislative secretary, declared, "Let the people of Philadelphia ring out the Bell of Liberty for all the world to hear."

The Communist Party asked that the defense week act as a warning to all appeasers in our very midst, in the red-baiters, the union busters and the "America-Next Committee" which is engaged in widespread subversive activities.

The statement urged that, "We, the people of Philadelphia, should pour in hundreds of thousands of telegrams, letters and postcards to Congress demanding that our nation break off diplomatic relations with the murderous Nazi government and all her Axis allies in crime."

## Veteran Leader of Knitgoods Union Dies While Appealing for Negro People

While he was making an appeal for justice and fair play for THE Negro people of Harlem at a meeting of the executive board of the Knitgoods Workers' Union, Local 185 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, held last Tuesday night, Max Geisler, a member of the Board, suffered a stroke and died.

"More jails, more police, will not solve the problem," he said, and suddenly sat down and in a few moments passed away. He was presenting

a report as a delegate to the Negro Labor Committee.

A white-haired veteran of the labor movement and one of the oldest members and moving spirits of unionism in the knitgoods industry, Max Geisler was respected and loved by thousands of workers and friends.

He had stated many times that he would continue serving the labor movement to his last breath, and he gave his very last breath to the cause of labor and an oppressed minority.

## Frisco CIO Spurs Development of Effective Preparedness Program

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—An ordinance adopted this week by the San Francisco County board of supervisors places the local Civilian Defense Council under administration of the city government and calls for cooperation from all of the city's departments in making the work of the council effective.

Previously a 62-page report prepared by volunteer workers on the local council described San Francisco as a "city built to burn" and declared that a civilian army of at least 24,000 would be needed to protect adequately the city and its citizens in time of war emergency.

SPURRED BY CIO  
The city administration had been criminally apathetic to the necessity for organizing civilian defense until the local CIO Industrial Union Council got on the job. Mayor

Rossi had appointed several big name men to the Defense Council and a few hours before "E-Day" had issued a proclamation calling upon citizens to register for volunteer jobs as auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, auxiliary firemen and air raid wardens.

After the CIO Industrial Union Council had very pointedly called the neglect of labor to the mayor's attention he promised not only to appoint a representative of organized labor to the Civilian Defense Council but to call a labor conference for the purpose of working out a unified plan of action.

PROVIDES FUNDS  
The ordinance passed this week provides that funds for the operation of the Defense Council will come from the mayor's emergency fund. Council officials estimate it will take at least \$10,000 a month

for the council adequately to do the work already planned for it.

Registration of volunteer workers has been slow, mainly because the people of the city have not been informed of the need for a civilian defense army. As soon as funds are provided the Defense Council will send mobile units throughout the city to register volunteer workers at the place of employment, at their union and fraternal organization meeting and probably at theaters and other places of amusement.

In Alameda County across the bay from San Francisco the Alameda County Council already has taken action to unify civilian defense efforts in the widespread and highly industrialized areas. Ten cities, including Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond and Alameda, will be brought under the one plan and registration of volunteers has already begun.

## Put Number of Negroes in CIO At 200,000

Convention Estimates 50,000 in Miners, 45,000 in Auto

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—It was estimated at the recent convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations here that more than 200,000 Negro workers are members of the CIO. The figure is only an estimate, CIO officials pointed out, because no records of members are kept according to race or nationality.

The largest number of Negroes in any one CIO union was set at 50,000 for the United Mine Workers. The United Automobile Workers, with an estimated 45,000, comes next. The steel workers are thought to have 30,000, the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America 25,000, and the Packing House Workers 15,000 Negro members.

## War Dep't To Hire 300 Negro Clerks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—William Hastie, Negro civilian aide to the Secretary of War, just back from a tour of a number of army camps, reported last week that by January 1st the War Department will have hired some 300 Negro clerks. These will be the first of a contemplated 1,000 Negro white collar workers of various categories to be employed by the War Department under the civil service, Mr. Hastie said.

## Ex-Law Partner of Wheeler Denounces Appeasement

Lauds Struggle of Heroic Soviet People in Montana Radio Address

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUTTE, Montana, Nov. 30.—Speaking to a potential audience of 100,000 people over radio station KGIR, H. Lowndes Maury this week warned that "we cannot defend ourselves against the murderous hordes of Hitler by merely digging in" and that "the American people can ill afford . . .

the advice of men like Wheeler and Lindbergh." He hailed the Soviet Union as "the most aggressive, most peacefully inclined, but the most powerful single nation in land war in the world."

Mr. Maury, prominent Montana lawyer and former law partner of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, spoke on the open forum program of the radio station, which has been reported to be under Wheeler control. The time was secured for Mr. Maury by the persistent plugging of the Butte V for Victory Club.

Mr. Maury stated that in fascist schools "the coming men and women were tutored to believe that labor unions were unworthy, that might was right, that murder of political opponents was fair, that conquest of helpless nations, such as Ethiopia and Albania and murder of their men, women and children from the air was gallant and glorious."

He pointed out the immediate danger to the United States if Hitler should win. "As long as 6,000 miles of non-aggressive Russian soil was between us and the German murder fanatics, our isolationists might argue that a sufficient air and water navy in the Atlantic was all we needed."

He restated the imposing strides made by the Soviet Union since the Socialist revolution and likened the religious freedom of the Soviet Union with that favored by Thomas Jefferson.

Referring to Finland, he stated that "the Mannerheim gang, since it murdered 20,000 peaceful democratic Finns in 1921, has been a willing tool of the Nazis. Russia was prudent to shoot out the Mannerheim line just 20 miles from their city of three million people. When this was done, Russia gave back the immense nickel mines to the Finns."

Picturing the great struggle of the Soviet peoples he declared that "for five months Germany has used against Russia not only her own armament, but all the arms of all the munition plants of France, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and the great Skoda works. But the men of the Hammer and Sickle, the first farmer-labor government in history, are holding their lines, 1,800 miles long."

Hold 25 Who Protested Arrest of Englishman

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 30 (UP).—Twenty-five persons were arrested and five injured yesterday when a crowd attempted to prevent police from arresting an Englishman at Gothenburg.

Police were called when the Englishman quarreled with guests and a crowd of 100 persons, mostly Jewish, formed a protective wall about him. Police dispersed the crowd with weapons after a warning.

## New England Leads In Civilian Defense, Dean Landis Says

Dean Reports 1,238 Defense Councils, 1,000 Air Raid Posts Have Been Set Up

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—Dean James M. Landis, regional director of Civilian Defense in New England stated here that New England was in advance of any other section of the United States in its defense work. He stated there was an air raid observation post in every 32 square miles, manned by from 12 to 18 civilians, and connected with a central post.

## 'Uproar Day' Lives Fully Up To Its Name

Planes and Bombs Put Defense Program Over in Winchester

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WINCHESTER, Mass., Nov. 30.—"Uproar Day" went over with a bang in this staid New England town, which is part of Greater Boston. From 7 A.M. when church bells tolled the opening of "Uproar Day," and throughout the day, the commotion did not let up.

Fifteen minutes after the opening bell, 100 women in Victory capes and Uncle Sam hats were at their posts on street corners armed with Defense Stamps, stopping all pedestrians and urging them to buy. Shortly after that the fire alarm whistles were sounding 13 times for the original 13 states of the Union.

A Navy detail set up a stand on the Winchester Common in the center of town. There they showed the make-up of bombs, torpedoes and death charges to large crowds. The fire department came screeching into the business district, threw up ladders to second-story windows and offered Defense Stamps to occupants of offices. Meanwhile policemen were stopping motorists with the query, "Any Defense Stamps Today?"

This afternoon, eight army planes bombed the town with 15,000 leaflets on Defense. Among them were five certificates good for a \$25 defense bond free to the finders. The finders must present the certificate within 48 hours in exchange for the bond.

Even merchants in Winchester were all asking their customers to take all or some of their change in defense stamps.

The Government defense program has been impressed on the minds of the citizens of Winchester as never before.

## Vichy Reports Success On Nazi Negotiations

DAKAR, Nov. 30 (UP).—Rear Admiral Rene Platon, Vichy minister for colonies, announced today during an inspection of this vital West African port's defenses that negotiations with Germany were "at the point of succeeding."

Landis said New England has 1,238 defense councils in local cities and towns. Fully 80,000 Massachusetts residents have been receiving training in civilian defense. The greatest difficulties in extending defense activities has been a shortage of teachers to instruct groups of civilians, and shortage of proper equipment, including gas masks, tin hats and uniforms.

Dean Landis made this remark before 300 members of the Boston City Federation of Organizations meeting in the YWCA.

## WOMEN'S ROLE

Other speakers at the meeting were Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, who explained the local defense set-up and stated that Boston was the first large city in the United States to have a civilian fire force. Mrs. Herbert DeRoche, an American who worked from 1938 to 1941 in the air warden force of Chelsea, England, told of the work done by such groups during day and night bombing raids. She stressed the role of women training as nurses' aides.

## Conference on Blindness to Stress Defense

The importance of good eyesight for national defense will be one of the principal topics for consideration at the Biennial Conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness which is scheduled to be held in the Hotel Astor, Thursday to Saturday of this week (Dec. 4-6).

More than 300 men and women in the organized movement to conserve vision—physicians, nurses, educators, social workers, industrial hygiene experts, and others—will participate in the morning and afternoon sessions of the three-day meeting.

"Eye Protection in the Defense Industries" will be the subject of an address by Joseph A. Haller, of Baltimore, Director of Safety, Maryland State Industrial Accident Commission, on Friday afternoon; and "The Eye Problem in the National Defense Situation" will be the subject of Dr. Harry S. Grady, of Chicago, Secretary of the Commission on Rehabilitation, under the office of Civilian Defense.



**Rail Leaders Meet:** With a strike deadline nearing, railroad representatives meet in Washington in an effort to avert a strike. Left to right, Frank L. Mulholland of Toledo, counsel for the 14 cooperative organizations; chairman W. L. Morse of the President's mediation board; Charles M. Hay of St. Louis, counsel for five operating brotherhoods and J. Carter Fort, counsel for the railroads. The brotherhoods are seeking wage increases.

## Philadelphia Mayor Calls Defense Week

City Prepares for Mass Mobilization; AFL, CIO Back Program

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—In a special proclamation issued on Pennsylvania's Thanksgiving Day, Acting Mayor Bernard Samuel called on all Philadelphia to join in the activities of this city's Defense Week, starting Sunday, Nov. 29, and running through to Dec. 6.

And Philadelphia is responding. The people of this city are out to make this one of the largest demonstrations this country has seen of its national unity and its determination to out-produce and defeat Hitler and to Defend America.

Carl Betzing, president of the CIO council gave the following statement in endorsement of the week: "We in the organized labor movement, probably have a greater stake than anyone else in the outcome of the present world situation. Members of organized labor, and the labor movement as a whole, are proud of its Americanism. We will zealously guard the liberties of our American form of government, and wherever necessary are willing to make sacrifices in order to retain the privileges assured us by the Constitution of the United States. We will untiedly defend our United States against Hitler dictatorship."

The American Federation of Labor and many other groups gave their wholehearted endorsement of the week. All of labor in this city will march in the Unity Day Parade on Saturday, Dec. 6.

The program for the week is: 1—Sunday. Ringing of Church Bells. Special proclamation by the Mayor. Sermons on defense in all churches. 2—Monday. School and Hale America Day. Town Hall. All Day from 8:30 A. M. 3—Tuesday. Independence Day at 4:30. Independence Hall. Evening. Giant demonstration at Municipal Stadium, 8 P. M. 4—Wednesday. One of the highlights. Defense Industrial Day. Exercises at industrial plants. All factories blow whistles at 8:45 A. M. Exercises at Navy Yard 12:30 P. M. 5—Thursday. Community Day. Exercises in all neighborhoods. 6—Friday. Service Men Day. Parade of military units from Broad and Spring Garden to Parkway. 7:30 P. M. Pageant at Academy of Music. 8:30 P. M. 7—Saturday. Unity Day. 1:30 P. M. All Fraternal and Labor Organizations. Air-Raid Wardens, etc., start at 1:30 parade from Broad and Columbia. 8:30 P. M. Mayor LaGuardia, Governor James, Mayor Samuel, speak at Convention Hall.

Aeroplane will zoom over an expected record-breaking crowd in the Municipal Stadium Tuesday night; flares will be dropped to illuminate the "target" which in this instance will be people, 115,000 of them.

This and other spectacular demonstrations will be put on by the United States Chemical Warfare School under the director of Col. George J. B. Fisher and Major Harold R. Brayton.

Because Defense Week Headquarters had received requests for more than 65,000 tickets early last week, the War Department has ordered this to be the largest demonstration of its kind ever shown in the United States. The demonstration is designed to disclose how the air raid warning system receives and relays information. All the various types of warning signals will be given and explained.

Aeroplane will drop magnesium flares just as is done when bombing European cities. Ear-splitting explosions will then simulate the dropping of high explosive bombs. Four kinds of incendiary bombs will be used throughout the night's demonstration. There are, magnesium, thermite, liquid oil and solidified oil, as were used in

## Men at Camp Grant Keep in Close Touch With All National, World Developments

(This is the second of a series of three articles which began in yesterday's Sunday Worker.)

By Carl Harris

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CAMP GRANT, Ill., Nov. 30.—There is nothing that Army officers here dispute so vigorously as the notion that the men in camp are "out of contact" with the outside world.

Among the selectees here—some 9,000 of them—there is a healthy interest in current events. News broadcasts come in through the radio that can be found at the head of every other cot in the neatly arrayed barracks. Newspapers are delivered here daily by the ton. And periodicals are avidly read by the men in the libraries and social halls.

The campaigns in the Soviet Union and Libya and the maneuvers in the East are followed carefully. And the barracks "bull session" is the scene of many a verbal barrage on military strategy and tactics.

## NEAR TOWNS

"Being located close to a large town like Rockford and only 90 miles from Chicago, Camp Grant men have little trouble 'keeping in touch'."

But the most important development which has grown up here is

the unity and kinship between the service men and the civilian population.

The town of Rockford has taken these 9,000 men under its wing. On a Wednesday night, for example, a strange caravan can be seen winding its way to this great army encampment from Rockford. It is made up of army trucks packed with young girls coming out for the weekly dance.

1,400 VOLUNTEERS  
More than 1,400 of these Rockford girls have volunteered to become what is actually the nucleus for camp entertainment. They stem from Catholic organizations, from the waitresses' union, from Hadassah. They are telephone girls and Rockford College co-eds.

The Wednesday night dance has become an institution in camp life, along with the vaudeville shows, band concerts, boxing shows, movies and music appreciation hours.

In addition, the camp entertainment offices bombarded daily with offers of glee clubs, dancing troupes, dramatic performers and sleight-of-hand amateurs who would like to come out, at their own expense, to brighten things up for the boys. Many of Rockford's citizens have also opened their homes to the soldiers. Three centers have been established which are operated by the USO and provide entertainment

and recreation. One is sponsored by the YMCA, the Jewish Welfare Board and the Lutherans; another by the Salvation Army, and the third by the National Catholic Community Service.

## MASS SPORTS

Sports is a big feature here. But the attention has shifted away from the development of a few high-power teams to mass participation. With the opening of the basketball season, for example, 580 men are enrolled in teams. The only limitation here is the lack of gymnasiums and other facilities.

One project that the Camp Grant men take special pride in is their 8-page weekly printed newspaper, "The Sentinel." This is the particular baby of genial Capt. A. E. Mealliff, public relation officer.

The paper is well-edited and packed with special features. This week's issue, for example, featured among other things an interview with Private Harry Farris, of Company C, 30th Medical Battalion, who spent 18 months with the Loyalist forces in Spain.

## STORY CREATES STIR

The story of Private Farris has created quite a stir in the camp. He participated in the Quito and Belchite advances and, according to "The Sentinel," "played a spectacular part in the retreat of the Ebro when he and five comrades drove a lon-

and-a-half truck 35 miles behind enemy lines to procure five tons of ammunition and blow up an ordnance cache which had been left by the Loyalist forces."

Especially stirring is Private Farris' account of the defense of Madrid which appears in the camp paper.

"The people, men, women and children, would get off work from the factories at five in the evening and come to the trenches to relieve the soldiers so that they might get some rest and food."

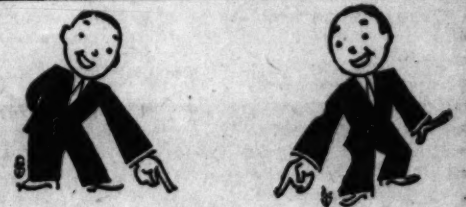
One of the special tasks of Capt. Mealliff, who is a well-liked figure here, is the unearthing of talent.

"A lot of these boys are modest and bashful," he declared. "And it takes us a while before we track down such of our stars as a clarinetist, who once played with Benny Goodman, or a radio script writer."

The camp puts on its own radio shows, made up entirely of home talent.

These are some of the factors which make for high morale at Camp Grant. And among the most important is the close bond with the people outside who are showing a high degree of what Major Frank Bush here calls "civilian morale."

(Tomorrow's article will deal with the opportunities for advancement among selectees.)



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MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1941

### They Can Be Routed Altogether

• The importance of the House vote on price control—224 for, 161 against—can be seen by the fact that the Government has had to shell out two billion dollars more for defense materials than originally estimated. Rising prices are responsible.

On top of that, the cost of living rises steadily.

In the House vote, the Government finally was able to get the principle of price control accepted, but not before the business-as-usual reactionaries and appeasers were able to weaken the measure very seriously.

As it stands now, before it goes to the Senate, the bill will be difficult to enforce since the House killed the licensing provisions by which the Administration hoped to enforce the control. Also, a five-man board can veto the price administrator's price-fixing. In other technical ways, the enforcement is weakened.

That the appeasers were blocked in their effort to "freeze" wages shows that a more determined support by labor can rout them altogether and establish genuine price control. The Senators ought to hear from the trade unions and the folks back home who want to stop rising prices by controlling the profiteers.

### The Brave Serbs Prove It

• So successfully have the Serbian guerrilla fighters reorganized their lines that Berlin is hastily rushing reinforcements. The Nazis speak of a "major offensive" against the conquered Serbs.

How many questions do the brave Serbs answer by their heroic resistance! They prove that armed resistance to Hitler on the continent is practicable as well as necessary.

Lacking most of the gigantic war equipment of the larger powers, the small Serbian armies—luckily rid of their appeasement generals now—are making it hot for the Nazis, compelling them to withdraw many regiments from other places.

When one combines to the resistance of the Serbs the incessant harassment which the Norwegians, French, Danes, and Czechs are firing at their conquerors, then one begins to realize what an immense military force awaits the allied forces that would land on the continent.

By its own "third front," Serbia proves the immediate practicability of a western front.

### Their Conscience Is Quiet

• Six Jews crossed a street in Warsaw. By this time, they have been shot by firing squads.

The Nazis announced yesterday that they would be executed for "leaving the ghetto."

It is the same terrorism which murders French hostages, mangles Czech men and women by hurling a bomb into a group of tied prisoners, and slaughters 52,000 men, women and children in Kiev.

It is fascism. It is Hitler. It is the "new order" which Berlin plans for mankind.

It is a specimen of the Nazi "leniency and reasonableness" which Senator Nye urges us to rely on for our future. It is the handiwork of Lindbergh's adored leaders who gave him not only a medal but his ideas as well.

Where is the conscience of Lindbergh today? Or Wheeler? Or Nye? Or any of the sneaky hypocrites who yowl up and down America about their tender love for "peace." Can mankind make peace with killers who have lost all trace of human mentality?

The America Firsters do not protest the killings in Warsaw or Paris or Prague or Kiev. Their consciences are on holiday.

Besides, they secretly approve of the slaughter, and would no doubt launch the same thing here if they could get the chance.

### Enlightening News From China

• From Chungking, Vincent Sheean has sent a rather illuminating mailed dispatch to Friday's New York Herald Tribune. The tactics which have bogged down the Japanese thus far in China, says this journalist, are those which have been initiated by the Communist armies—guerrilla fighting, attacks on communications and the "scorched earth" policy.

Nor has the contribution of the Communists stopped there. They have been putting up in the field the most effective opposition to the Japanese, we are informed. The reactionary clique which is close to certain top circles in the Chungking government has refused to pay the Chinese armies, Sheean writes; they have rigorously persecuted civilian Communists. But "the Communists are still fighting the Japanese," to quote Sheean's exact words, "and on the whole more effectively than the government's own armies."

If such an observer as Sheean, who is not enamored of the Communists, writes in this fashion then it is certain that the chief foes of the Japanese invaders have proved to be the men following that leadership. The Chinese Communist Party, in spite of the many difficulties placed in its way by the reactionaries, has taken the lead in the fight for national unity in China and in the maintenance of a solid fighting front against the Japanese. Some good fruits have come from this effort, for it is undoubtedly true that the prospects for real unity are better than for a long time past. If the invaders have been hampered and halted under the deplorable conditions which have existed, it is evident that great victories for China could be achieved with a firm welding together of all the forces centered around Chungking.

Sheean warns that the Burma Road is a vital link to the continued fighting possibilities of the Chinese. If this road is cut, he says, such an act would prevent those supplies from reaching Chungking which are necessary for carrying on the war. The moral for the United States of such a state of affairs requires no elucidation. It is the responsibility of our government to take such vigorous action as will prevent the Japanese from cutting the Burma Road.



## Browder's Contributions to Negro Rights Aid Anti-Fascist Unity of the Nation

By Ben Davis, Jr.

When in 1936 Earl Browder stepped into Jefferson County Jail in Birmingham, Alabama, and there visited the nine Scottsboro boys, here was indeed more than an expression of Browder's personal interest in this historic case.

It was a symbolic act indicating the powerful contributions which this quiet, warm man, of ordinary physical stature, had long been making to the cause of Negro rights.

The personal act of visitation was itself of revealing significance. As the leader of the Party which places people above all else, Browder was here calling upon those whom the lyncher despises and treats as the "lowliest of human beings," the hapless and innocent Negroes caught in the perennial trap of the "rape" frame-up.

Many times these boys—Haywood Patterson, Andy and Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Eugene Williams, Willie Robertson, Clarence Norris, Ozie Powell and Olen Montgomery—had expressed a desire to see the leader of that Party which had aroused the conscience of the world to their defense.

#### ONLY BROWDER CAME

These boys who had scarcely known any other type of white man than that represented by the authorities who had hastily prepared a "legal" doom for them, were anxious to see what type of man Browder was. They would have been glad to see representative of the other parties many of whom were pressed by the mass movement led by Browder's Party to give unctuous lip-service to the 20th century Dred Scott case. They would have been glad to see the others—but only Browder appeared.

It was not big news to the nation's press—with the exception of the Daily Worker—that Browder had visited the Scottsboro boys. But somehow the Negro people learned about it, just as they have managed to learn about all the other contributions which Browder and his Party made to the cause of the Negro people.

The experience of victory on a thousand fronts against Jim-Crowism, the strength of Negro and white unity, the healthy fusion of the struggle for Negro rights into the indivisible issue of defending and extending American democracy—all these have communicated the practical meaning of the Communist Party to the Negro population.

Earl Browder 10 years ago raised the slogan, "Wipe Out the Stench of the Slave Market." It is a tribute to this man, his leadership and his statesmanlike caliber, that this slogan is today to be heard not only from the lips of Communists, its meaning and spirit has, since Browder first raised it, been communicated to hundreds of trade unions, and civic organizations and to millions of white Americans.

#### THE NEGRO STAKE

If today the patriotic Negro people, with their deep just grievances are rallying to the President's policy to crush Hitler, it is because they are daily recognizing that the world victory of Nazism would throw back a hundred years their struggles to end the slave-market stench still in America.

If today the labor movement and

democratic white Americans are raising their voice against the discrimination practiced upon Negroes in national defense, it is because they realize that the slave-market stench is an impediment to that national unity necessary to defeat Hitler and to win the battle of production.

What monumental folly that the man who so wisely warned our country against the weakening evil of national oppression, should now be in jail while the Lindberghs and Talmadges preach anti-Semitism and "white supremacy" should have free rein to divide the nation in behalf of Hitlerism!

But Browder's visit to the Scottsboro boys was not the beginning of that personal interest in the plight of the Negro people which has marked him as a great American leader. Always he has manifested an amazing insight into the very feelings of the Negro people, their tribulations and sufferings. In June, 1932, reporting for the Central Committee (now the National Committee) of the Communist Party to a District Party convention, he said: "We have lived so long in this poisonous atmosphere of the American capitalist system that we no longer smell this stink of the slave market that still hangs around our clothes and we carry this stink around with us without knowing it. But the Negro can smell it. Oh, the Negro can smell it, you can't hide it from the Negro masses." . . .

#### THE COMMUNIST ROLE

These words show why the Communist Party over the years have won the respect and warm admiration of the Negro and why it has been able to play such a great role in bringing the problems of the Negro people into the conscience of the entire nation.

In the history of our country, its greatest leaders have seen the necessity of working for the freedom of the Negro people. The list is long, but outstanding among them are Thomas Jefferson, who tried to get into the Declaration of Independence a clause against human slavery, Lincoln, Tom Paine, and the immortal John Brown, who besides giving up his life, helped Frederick Douglass to work out his masterly strategy of the successful Abolitionist cause. Kansas has given the nation a second John Brown, in Earl Browder. In this great tradition, he fulfills the sharpest test of national leadership of the American people: the acid test of Negro rights.

Today under the leadership of Browder and forged in the fires of struggles against lynch justice, the Communist Party has come to represent the most uncompromising and clear-headed leadership of the struggle for Negro rights. In 1932, Browder said:

"The Party cannot become a mass party, cannot become a Bolshevik Party, unless it wins the masses of Negroes."

Many times in his addresses and reports since then Browder has met point-blank the epithet with which the Talmadges have honored the Communist Party by calling it the "Negro Party," by saying that Communists must prove worthy of the name. Our Party, he has pointed out on many occasions, cannot be the party of the white masses un-

less it is the party of the Negro people.

#### FORD FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

The candidacy of Earl Browder in 1936 and 1940, following that of William Z. Foster, with James W. Ford on the Communist national ticket is a living example of the practice of the Communist Party in the achievement of the full liberation of the Negro people. Not since 1866 when Frederick Douglass ran for Vice-President on the Equal Rights Party ticket had a Negro ever run for a national major office.

When the hordes of Mussolini first overran Ethiopia, it was the voice of Browder which urged collective security between America, Britain and France with the Soviet Union to halt the aggressor. Since that time Spain, China, France and central Europe have been overrun and the Nazis, through their foul invasion of the Soviet Union, the only country where racial discrimination is a crime, stand at the threshold of America's national sovereignty.

Thousands of the Negro people who sign the petitions of the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder are not Communists and are not convinced of Socialism. But who among them has not heard of Browder, of the Communist Party, of the great contributions of this Party to the struggles of the Negro people? They recognize that, as a minority group in America, they have common cause with other progressive minority groups and leaders. They know that the triumphant Abolitionists, first made their appearance upon the American scene as a minority which convinced the democratic majority of the American people that chattel slavery was a fetter upon the progress of the nation.

It is not surprising therefore that among the many outstanding labor and civic leaders of the country, an increasing number of Negro, of all political opinions, are speaking out for Browder's freedom—among them Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, E. Franklin Frazier, Max Yergan, Paul Robeson and others.

Many of these noted leaders do not agree with Marxism-Leninism, the mastery of which has enabled Browder to wisely foresee the course of our nation and to counsel those steps which will enable it to attain a better life. But these representative Americans all of whom are acquainted with the brilliant anti-fascist record of Browder, realize that his freedom would be a stroke for national unity in the same measure that it would be a condemnation of Hitler and his appeaser friends.

As Browder's teachings and influence in American life has heightened the dignity of the Negro people as a nation, so it has shown that the full liberation of the Negro is inseparably bound with the defeat of fascism and the maintenance of America's national existence. The man who sits behind the bars in the Federal penitentiary is the physical embodiment of that unity of the American people which is the need of the hour. The Negro people will be found besides labor and other democratic anti-fascist Americans in fighting for his return to the post of leadership at the moment when his nation needs him most.

## Sabotage Keeps Pace With Rising Misery Throughout Spain

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

LISBON, By Mail.—With the extension of Nazi economic penetration in Spain and the direction and control of Spanish enterprises coming more and more openly under the German "occupationists," sabotage is also on the increase.

Incidents of sabotage are reported from every section and every large city of the country. For example, one of the largest beer factories in Barcelona was completely destroyed by fire. This factory was entirely in the hands of the Germans.

Also in Barcelona 2,000 kilograms of cotton and the greater part of the machinery of a textile factory, which was producing for the Germans under the direction of Hitler technicians, was destroyed by fire. In neither instance were the police able to ascertain the cause of the fire.

#### HUNGER OVER SPAIN

Misery stalks through every city, town and village of Spain. In Albacete, the anger of the people reached such a high pitch that the Auxilio Social made an attempt to ease the hatred of the population against those responsible for their misery and handed out rations to the hungry. However, the food which they gave was bad and made those who ate it deathly ill.

This so aroused the indignation of the women of Albacete that they attacked the Auxilio Social, raided its stores and confiscated its foodstuffs. Later they fired the building which housed the organization.

In the meantime, the official Falangist newspaper Arriba daily announces the deaths at the Eastern Front of outstanding Falangists, killed in action with the "Blue Division." Among these are Tomas Sanchez Isasi, member of the National Delegation of Information and Investigation; Joaquin Ruiz Vernache, leader of the Madrid Falange Organization; Javier Garcia Noblejas of the same organization, and Sebastian Cereceda Lazcano, organizer of the Falange movement among the Spaniards in South America.

## Americans of All Nationalities Send Gifts to Red Army

"Unhappy Greece, in mourning, is with you," wrote a Greek-American in a letter attached to a gift sent to the Red Army this week by World Tourists.

"You are not alone," declared the writer. "We are following you with heart-breaking interest in your struggle against the Nazis. Our unhappy Greece is bleeding and starving but her hatred for the Nazi tyrants is so great she will rise again to join you in your just struggle for the emancipation of mankind."

Hundreds of gifts and letters pour into World Tourists, 1123 Broadway, from Rumanians, Poles, Dutch, French, Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs, Austrians and Finns, from people whose native lands, whose relatives and friends are being crushed by Nazi madmen.

#### MANNERHEIM LIKE HITLER

Another letter stated, "I am a Finnish worker, born and raised in Finland. . . . And I should like to say that Mannerheim is no better than Hitler. They are both the same. The Finnish people are beginning to realize who their real enemies are and the day of judgment will come soon!"

"I am a refugee of Vienna," a former native of Austria, one of the first victims of Hitler's aggression wrote, "who knows that this war was caused by the treacherous policy of the leaders of Austria. . . . I pledge to the Red Army and the whole Russian people to do everything in my power to help your just cause. . . ."

#### 'LONG LIVE FRANCE'

An old Frenchwoman brought several sweaters which she had knitted to the World Tourists office. They had large red V's on them and tucked into the sleeves were notes stating "Long Live the Soviet Union which is fighting to protect the world from Hitlerism. Long live France."

Thousands of gifts of socks, sweaters, cigarettes, candy, watches and other valuables continue to pour into the office. The fifth shipment has already left for the Soviet Union. Americans of all nationalities are happy to help the great Red Army which is fighting to save the world from Hitlerism.

## PEOPLES' WAR

## Questions and Answers

by William Z. Foster



Question: Are the arguments formerly made by Communists against "union-management cooperation" in industry still valid?

Answer: Union-management cooperation, often called the "B. & O. Plan," as a trade union policy, was in its heyday from 1923 to 1929. Stemming from employer sources, its purpose was to speed up the workers in industry to the profit of the employers. Big promises were made to the workers that through this plan they would have steadier work, that increased wages would result and that strikes would no longer be necessary. Many Social-Democrats declared that union-management cooperation was the path to Socialism. Actually, however, the trade unions became reduced to mere producing agencies of the profit-greedy employers. They lost their strength and vitality, and no improvement in wages and unemployment took place. The great drive for increased production helped to glut the markets and was a definite factor in bringing about the devastating economic crash of October, 1929. The Communist Party correctly condemned this whole reactionary program of speeding up the workers and called instead for a policy of militant defense of the workers' interests.

At the present time the situation

is vastly different from what it was during the 1920's. With Hitler menacing the United States and the whole world, and with maximum war munitions production imperatively necessary in order to defeat him, the workers have the most profound reasons for increasing output as much as they possibly can. To this end cooperation between the unions, the employers and the government is necessary and it should be developed. The Murray Plan of the CIO is the most practical proposal yet made along this general line. In cooperating with the employers to increase production the unions, however, must not surrender the workers' interests as their conservative leaders formerly did. They must be militantly on the alert to prevent profiteering and to protect the workers' wages, hours and working conditions. Union-company-government cooperation in industry has now become, when properly organized, indispensable to the people's fight against Hitler.

Question: Is the present great interest of the national groups in the United States regarding the fate of their original homelands a constructive force in American life?

Answer: It is a constructive force, notwithstanding the accusations of

appeasers and isolationists to the effect that the concern of the national groups for the freedom of their peoples makes them of doubtful loyalty. It's all very natural that the various national groups in this country, especially the peoples of the later immigrations—Poles, Greeks, Italians, Rumanians, Russians, Yugoslavs, Lithuanians, etc.—should be vitally interested in the struggle the peoples in their original homelands are now making to avoid being overwhelmed by Nazi fascism. The great masses of these national groups, not only the actual immigrants themselves, but also their descendants for one or more generations, are anti-fascist, and their determination to defeat Hitler fits right in with the expressed will of the broadest masses of the American people. Indeed, precisely because they see their former homelands suffering so acutely from the curse of fascism, the national groups in this country are particularly sensitive to the fascist danger to this country and they have done much to acquaint the American people as a whole regarding fascism's sinister menace to the United States. The alert opposition of the national groups to Nazism, especially the many Slav peoples, is also a big and vital factor in furthering our national defense, in that it stimulates production in steel and other munitions industries, where these groups constitute a majority of the workers.



## It Wasn't an Easy Job To Make Mexican Film

By Alexander Burton

Although "The Forgotten Village" which opened at the Belmont Theatre last week was hailed as an unusually finished and accomplished job of film-making, its course was beset with many difficulties.

In the first place, the peasants whom John Steinbeck, Herbert Kline and Alexander Hackenschmidt, the cameraman, encountered on their 12,000-mile search for the right locale and the right types for the picture, while courteous, were not co-operative. They had the age-old suspicions of the persecuted Indian people of the Mexican villages, that all white men were out to exploit them. They had never seen a movie camera before. And the ricos, or rich land owners were afraid that the fair wages the Americans offered to the peasants who would work in the film would "spoil" them and make them discontented.

### Landlords Provoke Trouble

The ricos sent their men to stone the cars of the Americans when they were left unguarded. They even organized a village meeting against them and the film-makers were in danger of being run out of town except that unaccountably the richest landowner of all had taken a liking to them, and made his fellow townsmen let them stay because he said they came to work at sunrise, which proved they were honest men and hard workers, too. The poor people were won over by kind treatment and the fact that the camera crew were very kind to the children. They tried to help them and rewarded them with small sums of money, which their own parents were simply unable to give them.

This, of course, was the situation in the villages which were so necessary for the actual filming of the picture. In Mexico City itself, the reception was quite different. The reputations of Steinbeck and "The Grapes of Wrath" gave assurance to high government officials that these people intended an honest and sympathetic portrayal of Mexican problems. But this did not mean that only the best side of the country was to be shown, for it was understood that the story itself centered around the most primitive and backward part of the population. Trade union people particularly wanted the Americans to understand the people and represent them honestly. And it helped because these film-makers were not from Hollywood. There is resentment over the portrayal of Mexico and Mexicans in Hollywood movies.

But casting "The Forgotten Village" was a problem in itself. Professional actors were not possible choices at all and natives who had had no contact with modern civilization were apt to take the story too literally, for instance, refuse to let their children act sick before the cameras lest they become ill in consequence. But a compromise was struck. Some native actors were found who knew what it was all about. The mother was a flower-seller in a city market and the father had once, for a short period, acted as night watchman in a studio. The children were from government schools provided for the



Paco, chief scene-stealer in "The Forgotten Village," film story of Mexico now at the Belmont Theatre.

offspring of members of the Mexican army. The villages were too far off the beaten track to permit the use of actual sound cameras, but technical facilities in Mexico City itself were first class. The native technicians working in studios and laboratories there were very responsible and careful and took great pride in their work.

The company returned from the adventure of filming "The Forgotten Village" enthusiastic over the country and its possibilities. They said the people in the villages, although uneducated, were far from stupid. They immediately detected any traces of condescension in the visitors. But treated as equals they were very co-operative. They saved the Americans from making any serious blunders in the representation of folk customs and were very patient under all the unfamiliar tasks assigned to them. This good neighbor policy on the set certainly resulted in a work, "The Forgotten Village," which does much to encourage American and Mexican friendship.

### Skills from Steinbeck Film to Be on Exhibit

"The Forgotten Village," John Steinbeck's film of Mexican village life, enters its third week at the Belmont Theatre beginning Tuesday, Dec. 2nd.

Because of the wide interest created in the photography of the picture, the East 58th Street Branch of the New York Public Library will have a special exhibit of still photographs from the film, beginning Dec. 1st. They are the work of Alexander Hackenschmidt, the well known European cameraman who was director of photography for "The Forgotten Village."

**RITA HAYWORTH HONORED**  
Rita Hayworth, brilliant young Columbia star, receives this year's award from the Hollywood Photographers' Association, as "the most cooperative" screen actress of the year.

## Radio Play: Spencer Tracy, Ingrid Bergman, WABC, 9

Guest stars featured on WHN transmitter dedication program, 9 P.M. . . Grace Moore and Richard Bonelli sing "Tosca" at 11:15 P.M. WOB.

- MORNING**  
7:30-WOR-News; Musical Clock  
7:45-WOR-Sunrise Symphony  
8:00-WOR-Breakfast Symphony  
8:15-WOR-Woman of Tomorrow  
8:30-WOR-Deaf Imagination-Food  
8:45-WOR-Masterwork Hour  
8:55-WOR-Composers Corner  
9:10-WOR-School of the Air  
9:15-WOR-"Americans at Work"  
9:30-WOR-Times Marketwatch  
9:45-WOR-Market Basket  
9:55-WOR-Breakfast Club-Variety  
10:00-WOR-Late Talk Show  
10:05-WOR-News  
10:15-WOR-Food Talk-Alfred McCann  
10:30-WOR-Columbia Variety Hour  
10:45-WOR-Singing Ensemble  
11:00-WOR-Prescott Present Variety  
11:15-WOR-News Commentator  
11:30-WOR-Travel-Time-Variety  
11:45-WOR-Child People's Business  
11:55-WOR-Beauty-Beauty Women's Hour  
12:00-WOR-Musical Comedy Memories  
12:15-WOR-Raising a President  
12:30-WOR-Children's Bureau Program  
12:45-WOR-Symphonic Interlude  
1:00-WOR-Alma Kitchell's Brief Case  
1:15-WOR-You and Your Health  
**AFTERNOON**  
12:00-WOR-Magic Carpet WABC-News  
12:15-WOR-Kate Smith Special  
12:30-WOR-Midday Symphony  
12:45-WOR-Lunchtime Concert  
1:00-WOR-Deep River Boys-Negro Quartet  
1:15-WOR-Farm and Home Hour  
1:30-WOR-Trans-Radio News  
1:45-WOR-Mary Margaret McBride  
2:00-WOR-Missing Persons; Economics of Defense  
2:15-WOR-Your Request Program  
2:30-WOR-Between the Bookends with Ted Malone  
2:45-WOR-Metropolitan Review  
3:00-WOR-"Tosca" Lopez Orchestra  
3:15-WOR-Martha Deane  
3:30-WOR-News; Symphonic Matinee  
3:45-WOR-Opera Excerpts  
4:00-WOR-News; Beauty Talk  
4:15-WOR-News for Women  
4:30-WOR-Renfro Family Poets  
4:45-WOR-The Path of Music-Discussion  
4:55-WOR-League of Women Voters Program  
5:00-WOR-Spotlight on Asia-Talk  
5:15-WOR-Youthful Debate  
5:30-WOR-Youngsters Debate  
5:45-WOR-Club Matinee WOB-News  
6:00-WOR-Stars in the Orchestra-Concert  
6:15-WOR-Symphonic Matinee  
6:30-WOR-Open House-Variety  
6:45-WOR-4-H Club Awards  
7:00-WOR-News; WABC-Math Quiz  
7:15-WOR-Adventure Stories-Children's Program  
7:30-WOR-Jack Armstrong-Children's Program

## 200 Artists Aid Oklahomans

Cultural Leaders Rally Behind Twelve Victims of Witch-Hunt

By Sasha Small

When the works of more than 200 leading artists are gathered in one gallery for one show, it's news. When among these artists are Henri Matisse, Maillol, Daumier, Peggy Bacon, George Biddle, John Steuart Curry, Karl Fortess, Wanda Gag, Harry Gottlieb, William Gropper, Chaim Gross, Marion Greenwood, Minna Harkavy, Ishigaki, Joe Jones, Mervin Jules, Rockwell Kent, Louis Lomax, De Hirsch, Margulies, Joseph Di Martin, Reginald Marsh, Elizabeth Olds, George Picken, Anton Regier, Georges Schreiber, Moses Soyer, Raphael Soyer, Max Weber and Art Young—and when the occasion of this extraordinary artistic event is a benefit auction and sale to aid in the defense of the Oklahoma Criminal Syndicalism cases, the show takes on a significance beyond mere news.

Its main significance lies in the fact that in defense of 12 men and women, four of whom have already been sentenced to 10 years and \$5,000 each, because of what is written in 10,000 books that were stolen from them (the books themselves are still locked up in a cell in the Oklahoma County Jail where they have been since Aug. 17, 1940), the forces of culture in America are rallying behind the victims of the forces of anti-culture.

The first to respond to the I.L.D.'s call for aid in the fight for freedom, were logically the writers. More than 400 of America's leading writers have gone on record in protest against a witch hunt which threatened their freedom of thought and expression. Next came the publishers of books and literary critics. Twenty-five of the nation's leaders in that field joined together in a powerful protest action telling the Governor of Oklahoma that the witch-hunt in his state was not only a barbarous violation of the Bill of Rights but a direct threat to the interests of the publishing industry. Educators, churchmen, social workers, and of course trade unionists, have all joined together in the effort.

And now come the artists. One of the first to come forward, and his action was an indirect inspiration for the entire show, was the

great cartoonist Fitzpatrick of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. On June 20, 1941, that paper carried a two-column lead editorial called "A Woman of No Importance" which in flaming words denounced the un-Americanism of the conviction of Ina Wood. Beside it appeared a Fitzpatrick cartoon called "Start of the American Black Out"—showing the Statue of Liberty with a Klanman's hood labelled "Oklahoma Criminal Syndicalism Prosecutions" covering her torch.

Mr. Fitzpatrick contributed the original drawing to the I.L.D. with the request that any income from the sale or auction go toward financing the defense.

And on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the Puma Gallery, 59 W. 56th St., an Oklahoma Art Sale and Auction will open with a preview cocktail party in honor of the defendants and continue daily through Sunday, Dec. 7, when the oils, water-colors, lithographs, sculpture, silk screens, drawings, etchings, will be auctioned. With the cooperation of the United American Artists, Local 60, UOPWA, more than 300 works have been gathered.

Prices will range from small silk screens suitable for Christmas cards selling at 25 and 50 cents up. As the announcement says "The collection embracing the work of more than 250 artists will appeal to a variety of tastes and pocketbooks."

Among the participating artists is young Gordon Friesen whose recent pamphlet "Oklahoma Witch-Hunt" is the most dramatic and effective telling of the Oklahoma story yet. Friesen is a native Oklahoman, who is in New York for the first time to witness his first participation in an art show. Oklahoma will also be represented by the work of several Indian artists.

The response of the artists and of the splendid committee sponsor-



This wooden sculpture by Rockwell Kent is one of the more than 200 contributions by well known artists to the art sale and auction for the benefit of the Oklahoma defendants.

ing the art sale and auction is a vindication of the I.L.D.'s contention that the fight for freedom has the support of every section of the American people. It is proof of our stand that at the true facts in the Oklahoma witch-hunt become known all liberty-loving Americans who hear them, translate their indignation into a determination to help win the fight.

### A Leaf Out of "Mein Kampf"

Oklahoma's prosecutors took a leaf out of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" as their model for the persecution of the Oklahoma defendants. First they burned books. Then they rounded up and arrested 18 men and women whom they called "Communists" and threw them into jail. And then Prosecutor John

Eberle in words that echo Joseph Goebbels ranted and raved and read disjointed passages from hundreds of books whose contents he fears and hates with a fury that is ugly to see, got four of them sentenced to 10 years and \$5,000 each.

But America's artists along with America's writers, workers, teachers, miners, wood workers, fur workers, steel workers, farmers, oil workers are rejecting Hitler's way for America and as part of the fight for its extermination from the face of the earth, helping him for the freedom of its victims here at home.

The Oklahoma Art Sale will become another significant chapter in the Oklahoma Story and can have only one ending—Victory.

**YOU BELONG TO ME**, a Columbia production, directed by Wesley Ruggles from screenplay by Claude Binyon based on the story by Dalton Trumbo. At the Ritz.

**By Milton Meltzer**  
The woman doctor with the jealous husband threatens to become a monotonous variation on the husband-wife series. A couple of weeks ago there was "Appointment for Love" by Boyer and Sullivan and now we have Fonda and Stanwyck in "You Belong to Me."

The first one didn't set much of a pace so it was pretty easy for No. 2 to pass it. It's funny, all right, but not enough to bear the names of good people like Dalton Trumbo and Henry Fonda.

The plot has Barbara taken up by Henry when she treats him at a winter resort for contusions of the carcase suffered in a skiff. In no time they're married and the fabulously rich and unemployed Henry begins to whine because his wife's medical duties take her out too much. His jealousy and childish hysteria provoke a half-dozen quarrels in as many days and Barbara threatens to call it quits.

To make a man out of himself he gets a job in a department store selling neckties but is fired when the workers won't stand for a rich idler swiping a job from someone who really needs it. Again a crisis. The solution comes when he uses his inheritance to save a hospital from bankruptcy and finds useful work at last for his head and hands and heart.

The situation is too thin and strained by the excessively gagged-up treatment, but it carries lots of laughs because of the performances of the two stars. No one but Fonda could have gotten away with such a shrill role, and some people say even he didn't. The social note touched near the end is healthy, but tossed into the midst of such a frothy plot it doesn't mix very well.

### Cue for Angels

"Angel Street," the Victorian thriller by Patrick Hamilton, opens Friday night (December 5th) at the John Golden Theatre under the sponsorship of Shepard Traube in association with Alexander H. Cohen.

Featured in the cast of the play are Vincent Price, Judith Evelyn and Leo G. Carroll. Others in the cast include Florence Edney and Elizabeth Eustis. "Angel Street" is staged by Mr. Traube, with setting and costumes designed by Lemuel Ayers. The entire action of the play occurs in a house on Angel Street, located in the Piccadilly district of London, and the time is 1880.

## WAY DOWN EAST

By MIKE QUIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The other day in Congress, Representative Martin Dies of Texas made a speech which I disagree with entirely. Very frequently he has made speeches I have disagreed with, but this time I was there to hear him, along with about 18 Congressmen and 100 some odd spectators.

It is extraordinary how little the debates on the floor of the House have to do with the legislation in question. You can take that two ways, and it applies both ways.

In the first place, fifty per cent of the time the speeches are a thousand miles off the subject. In the second place, hardly any of the Representatives are present to hear them.

For instance, when Representative Dies was making his impassioned plea for the discharge of a large part of the price control staff, and political extermination of Administrator Leon Henderson, only 18 of the 400 some-odd members of the House were present. Even the speaker's gallery was only about a third filled.

The vote on legislation is determined in private conversations, or by weighing of factors outside the House chamber. Your letters and telegrams to your Congressmen have 1,000 times more influence over legislation than the most eloquent oratory in the House.

Just how many times more influential the telephone calls and private visits of corporation lobbyists are, I won't attempt to estimate. Anyway, it's terrific.

The speeches on the floor of the House are really not a debate because they don't sway anything. They are made to provide the newspapers with quotes for the folks back home, to provide propaganda for dissemination in franked mail via the Government printing office, to enable the individual Congressmen to chalk up some record of activity in the Congressional Record, and to entertain the visitors' gallery.

In discussing the question with some veteran Washington reporters, I estimated that "debates" on the floor had about a ten per cent influence over legislation compared with outside factors. They corrected me, shaving it down to five per cent and less.

Of course, if newspapers pick up propaganda from the speeches and shoot it around to the people, making them think one way or another, the Representatives are apt to feel the breeze of sentiment and be influenced in that round about way.

As far as being influenced directly, they're not, because they're not even there to hear the speeches.

Listening to Representative Dies orate, I don't blame them. House oratory generally is of a deplorably low order. Dies is even beneath that. He had very little to say directly about the Price Control Bill or any of the proposed amendments. As a matter of fact, he didn't discuss them at all. He simply attacked Price Administrator Henderson and his staff as communistic, in a manner as if taking for granted that this would be grounds for their extermination.

Henderson is no more a communist than Dies. Of that I can assure you. If any of his staff are communistic, I don't know it and have no reason to suppose so. However, it would be perfectly all right, legally and in every other way, if Henderson was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party and all his staff belonged to the Young Communist League.

The Communist Party of the U.S.A. is a legal political party with accredited candidates on the ballot. As a matter of fact, it is against the laws of this country to discriminate against them. It's quite within the right of the President to be a Communist if he wanted to—which, don't worry, he doesn't.

Communism means collective ownership of the giant industries and their democratic operation, of the people, by the people and for the people. This is not only a sensible idea, but will obviously become necessary at some time in the future.

Dies would like to prohibit Americans from even discussing such a proposition, and he calls it "opposed to the American way."

The American way is democracy, and democracy is the right of free born men to govern themselves, and to run their society as they see fit. And so far as I am concerned, Dies can go soak his head.

### Warners to Help in Nat'l Defense Week

As a feature of national Bill of Rights Week, proclaimed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt for Dec. 15 to 23, the Warner Bros. featurette "The Bill of Rights" and other patriotic short subjects will be shown in 2,800 theatres throughout the country.

During the week, all schools and patriotic organizations in the country will feature discussions on the Bill of Rights and other correlated subjects relating to American history. A large number of school bookings are being arranged for the Warner featurette in addition to regular theatre bookings. Demands for the short subjects in this Warner series have been so heavy that every available print will be in service, it was stated. The pictures are in Technicolor.

### Blake, Bessie at Forum

William Blake, author of "The Copperheads" and Alvah Bessie, author of "Bread and A Stone" will appear at an Authors' Night for the benefit of the Russian War Relief Fund, and arranged by the Forty-Fourth Street Bookfair, on Thursday evening, Dec. 4 at the Mallin Studios, 135 W. 44th St.

### Concert-Rally for USSR Medical Aid Dec. 7

Aroused by the heroic defense of the Soviet Union and determined to help their compatriots, the Russian-American colony of New York has arranged a concert-rally to be held at Manhattan Center on Sunday, Dec. 7 at 2 P.M. The American Russian Committee for Medical Aid to the USSR has secured the services of the world renowned pianist, Vytautas Bacevicius, who will play selections from Rachmaninoff and Prokofiev. Nina Tarasova, famous Russian concert soprano, will render the folk songs of this multi-national country. Dramatic sketches will be presented by the Art Theatre Players, N. M. Tvardovskaya. Oriental and eastern music of the Soviet Union will be played by the Serbian violinist, Jascha Herzog. Some of the marching songs of these heroic defenders against the Hitler menace will be sung by Efim Vitis, tenor. The United Russian Chorus will round out the program with some of the more popular of Russian folk songs. Speakers will include Prof. Petrunkovich of Yale, S. Kourakou, the military analyst and Metropolitan Benjamin of the Russian Orthodox Church.

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TRIPLE PLAY  
IRVING PLACE THEATRE  
Evs. 8:15 & 4:15. Mats. 2:45 & 8:15

**STEINBECK'S**  
**"FORGOTTEN VILLAGE"**  
Belmont Theatre  
Evs. 8:15 & 4:15. Mats. 2:45 & 8:15

You'll find the best coverage of stage and screen on the Daily Worker's feature page.



## From the Polo Grounds Sideline

By Nat Low

Some fast impressions of the great Negro All Star-Yank game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, gleaned from sitting on the Negro bench with coach Benny Friedman and Joe Lillard, great Oregon back, who assisted Benny in the coaching of the hastily assembled Negro stars...

On the bench along with the team, such other Negro stars as the great Duke Slater, one of the All-time All-American tackles who played in the National League for seven years, Len Bates, the plunging star of the NYU Violets, right hand in cast, having broken it in the second period of the NYU-Fordham game Saturday...

The players, together only five days, peppy and enthusiastic, ready to give their all in this precedent shattering game... A few moments before game time. Joe Lillard speaking to the boys and telling them... "All these people are out here to see us play our best... It means a lot to all those Negro people, so let's go..."

Both teams get a tremendous roar of applause when they trot out on the field for the opening kick-off... De Corvont and Special Delivery Jones are not in the starting backfield... but the fans recognized them on the bench and cheered them to the echo...

Benny tells the DAILY writer, "Our big trouble is going to be on the defense, especially on passes, we haven't had enough time to work on it..."

And sure enough, on the very first plays of the game, the Yanks heave long passes to move the ball up the All-Star 35... As the Yanks go into their huddle, Friedman yells to Bernie Jefferson, Northwestern's great half-back...

"Get back Bernie, get back... watch that pass..." Bernie nods, but the play is a pass to the right side, and Haggert, NYU end goes over for the score...

This is on the fifth play of the game, and its suddenness shocks everybody... The kick is good, and it is 7-0, Yanks... A few plays later, the Yanks start moving again, and this time Joe Lillard yells to Sidsat Singh, Syracuse backfield ace, and one of the stars of the game...

"Singh, watch those short passes over the line..." Sure enough Singh knocks down two consecutive short passes...

But a moment later Baylock of the Yanks heaves a long one to Mills who runs down the sideline with only Singh between him and the goal...

Singh warily follows him then rams him over the sideline on the ten yard stripe for a beautiful piece of work...

But the All-Stars hold the line and take the ball... Jefferson kicks to the Star 35... And then the stands shake as Bill DeCorvont trots out on the field...

He's a short, relaxed kid with blonde hair and brown eyes... On the very first play he fades back as if to heave a pass, then starts around the left side running like a deer, changing field, picking his spots, making blockers out of every man in front of him...

He got up to the 3-yard line before they finally brought him down... After two plays the Yanks buck over center for the second score... 13-0... Kick is good and the Stars are behind 14-0...

Here, Joe Lillard who has been worrying and yelling, puts on his helmet and enters the game... The right side of the All-Star line is weak... They are short of tackles and guards...

Charlie Anderson, Ohio State at the end, and Jim Walker of Iowa are two of the best linemen in the country... Especially Walker, who was voted on the all-opposition team of the Michigan Wolverines...

He's in on every play, disengaging it, then following it as it breaks and crashing through to bring down the runner...

With Joe in the game the All-Stars...

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## Oregon State Vs. Duke in Rose Bowl

CORVALLIS, Ore., Nov. 30 (UP).—Oregon State College tonight selected the unbeaten and untied Duke University football team as its opponent for the New Year's Day Rose Bowl game in Pasadena, Calif.

The Duke team, which defeated nine consecutive opponents this season, including Tennessee, Colgate, Georgia Tech and Pitt, piled 311 points in 14 games.

It will be the second trip to the Rose Bowl in four years for a Duke team. The 1938 "Iron Dukes" from Durham went undefeated, untied and unscathed through the regular season and lost to Southern California in the Rose Bowl, 7-3 on a last-minute Trojan touchdown.

Prior to that time, a Duke-Texas A. & M. meeting had been widely predicted.

Once beaten and tied Georgia finished its season by trimming Georgia Tech and accepted the invite to the Orange Bowl at Miami, where it will in all likelihood play host to unbeaten Duquesne.

You take over from there.

## Fordham to Play Missouri in Bowl

The University of Missouri Tigers who won eight straight football games after dropping their opener to Ohio State, have been selected to play the Fordham Rams, also once beaten, in the Sugar Bowl game at New Orleans on New Year's day. It was announced last night.

Matching of the teams was a complete surprise since Fordham had been reported previously as having accepted a bid to the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena. However, both here and at Fordham, athletic officials denied that their teams had been invited to any other of the New Year's classics.

The Missouri student body, tense for more than a week in anticipation of a bowl bid, let go with a gigantic celebration. They paraded the Columbia downtown district and lugged huge banners and signs indicating what the Tigers intended to do to the Rams on New Year's day.

This will mark the second bowl game for Missouri in three years but this team is rated a better outfit than the Tiger eleven that bowed to Georgia Tech at Miami on New Year's Day, 1940.

The Tigers this fall were the greatest ground gaining team in the nation with an attack that featured three great breakout runners in senior Harry Lee, junior Bob Steuber and sophomore Maurice Wade.

The team rolled up 2,771 yards for an average of 306 yards a game, and the trio of stars accounted for 2,039 of the distance. The team scored 226 points and gave up 37 to the opponents.

Only against Ohio State, in the opening game, did the Tigers falter. They lost that one 12 to 7.

From then on, however, the team clicked and the only time the Tigers were pushed to win was in downing Nebraska 6 to 0. No team after Ohio State scored against the first string line. The season's record aside from Ohio State and Nebraska was: Colorado 21 to 6; Kansas State, 35 to 0; Iowa State, 39 to 13; Michigan State, 19 to 6; New York U., 28 to 0; Oklahoma, 28 to 6, and Kansas, 45 to 6.

## Army, Union Boys Shake as Camp Upton Beats Fur Floor Boys 35-31

### Fast Basketball Marks Precedent Breaking Affair

Jack McGowan, captain of the Camp Upton Basketball team, and former hooper and football star of LIU, was in the Church of All Nations dressing room, getting into his Army uniform.

"That was a great game, and most probably we will schedule more trade union teams for our Army five. These Furriers are a swell bunch, and our gang enjoyed playing against them. It was a new experience for most of them."

And that sums up the precedent shattering game held last Saturday night between the quintets of the Fur Floor Boys and Camp Upton, in which after a hectic last minute rally, the Army team won 35-31.

Before an enthusiastic crowd of 300 trade unionists and soldiers, the two teams met in the first game of its kind, in an atmosphere of fraternity, unity, and anti-Nazi feeling.

The feeling was best expressed by the large banner which hung on the side of the gym. "WELCOME TO THE ARMY."

On an exchange of punts, the stars take the ball on their own 40... In three plays they move it to the 40, and with one yard to go on fourth down they take the gamble and Singh backs over for the first down...

Then, they pull a tricky play that Benny Friedman had them practicing at Randall's Island during the week... Singh takes the ball, fakes a buck and center and then slips a lateral to Ozzie Simmons who speeds down the sidelines to the 30... Here Sidsat Singh slices off tackle behind some beautiful blocking and scurries down field for a touchdown... The kick is good and the score is 17-14 Yanks...

ments later, the Yanks come out fighting... On an exchange of punts, the stars take the ball on their own 40... In three plays they move it to the 40, and with one yard to go on fourth down they take the gamble and Singh backs over for the first down...

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### COME TO THE BOYS IN UNIFORM... TRADE UNIONISTS JOIN WITH YOU TO SMASH HITLER

The game was a hard fought, evenly matched... The Upton team boasted an all-star line-up which is the cream of the thousands of soldiers at the Army camp.

On it were Jack McGowan who played under Clair Bee at LIU, Hank Bunaski of St. Bonaventure, Bill Brady, star of West Virginia University.

Ed Haart of Alma College, Michigan, and Carl Hubbard, star of the Georgia state champs.

In spite of the all-star line-up, the Fur Floor Boys made it a fight from beginning to end... Star of the union team was Bill Seelye who dropped in five beautiful field goals and two four shots for a total of 12 points, high scorer of the night.

Upton got off to an early lead on some excellent passing and quick breaking... In the middle of the first half they pulled away to a big lead, but the Furriers rallied on Seelye's fine shooting and made it 22-12 at the half.

The second half was furiously played, with the trade unionists

serve roles. Much is expected of the junior contingent of Bob Tough, a starter last year; Milt Fidgeon, his former Jamaica High teammate; Andy Levine, another former Madison High ace, and Al Moschetti.

"Levine is a cutie, and may compensate greatly for the loss of Garfinkel's leadership," said Lapchick. "He has had an ailing stomach condition which seems to have been righted. If he remains in sound health during the season, we are going to have a floor leader in whom we can be confident."

Talking about the Juniors, Lapchick continued, "Tough is a last year's starter. He'll stick with the starters. Ridgeon was ailing with a bad knee most of last season and when it mended, he hurt it again in pre-season workouts. He should be ready for the first Garden game but the knee is a question-mark. Moschetti was used as a starter in pre-season plans but was weak defensively. He is a great offensive player. Upon the Juniors more than any other group our success hinges. Levine's stomach, Moschetti's de-

fects and Ridgeon's knee will tell the tale."

The team lines up at present with White and Baxter, forwards; Levene, center; and Tough and Gellen, guards. Baxter was the leading scorer of last year's varsity leading point-maker and one of the leading scorers in this area the past two seasons. Levene, Tough and Gellen are better than average scorers, so the Redmen should have a highly-greased offensive machine.

Only three men on the squad are under six-feet tall. Rossini is 5-11, Milhaven and Wallace 5-10 each.

"We have a team which will never look really bad, and with a few breaks will have one of our best seasons," Lapchick said. "Last year we lost three early games by from three to five points, and that made a difference between a fair and excellent season. We don't expect to do that this season."

cookies by various women's organizations of the Harlem Community. It will be called the Community Jar.

There are so many interesting and excellent details in the make-up of the Center that it is hard to list them all. Two more, however, are worthy of attention as showing that the men and women in charge have thoughtfully and enthusiastically gone about this enterprise. One is the roof garden and the other is the broad paved driveway running the length of the block in the rear of houses fronting on 137th and 138th Sts.

"We're going to use this driveway for block parties and for dancing," Mr. Allen said. "We'll get our neighbors to cooperate in keeping it clean."

He added that he wished the boys to look upon the Center and its surroundings as their very own. "So they'll feel perfectly at home,"

Mrs. Willie Parris, assistant to Mr. Clifford, is looking after the continuous program the house is preparing to carry on. She has charge also of the information bureau.

Mrs. Parris said yesterday that the Center would have one feature she knew the boys would like. It will be an immense cookie jar and it will be kept filled with fresh

cookies by various women's organizations of the Harlem Community. It will be called the Community Jar.

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## 30,000 Cheer Thrilling Game; Stars Start to Click in 2nd Half Rally

By LESTER RODNEY

In a thrilling, spirited ball game worthy of its anti-Jim Crow cause, the professional New York Yankees nosed out a team of Negro All Stars yesterday at the Polo Grounds 24-20.

A crowd of 22,787 paid and thousands more service men in free cheered the hard and cleanly played game which saw the well drilled Yankee team roll for two early touchdowns, fall behind as the Negro stars gained cohesion in the second half to shoot into the lead, and then punch out the final deciding tally as the moon and the artificial lights made their simultaneous appearance on the picturesque baseball home of the Giants under Coogans Bluff.

The lack of co-ordination that is the earmark of every All Star team brought together with little practice hurt the Stars early in the game, though.

Yanks taking full advantage of every mistake. But the Stars, who had less than a week of practice together, improved as they went along

and made a great ball game of it before being edged out.

Wilmath Sidsat-Singh, ex-Syracuse backfield ace, went over for two touchdowns for the Stars, while Vic Baylock, also of Syracuse, did most of the damage for the Yanks. Bill De Corvont of Northwestern thrilled the crowd with some great running for the Yanks in his ten minutes of play.

The outstanding player on the field however was Jim Walker, magnificent Negro tackle who starred at Iowa. Playing sixty full minutes he broke up play after play, was down the field like an end under punts and ripped the telling holes in the Yank line.

The Stars won the toss and elected to receive. Mase Ryan of Morgan, a fine performer all day, kicked off and Baylock ran it back to the Yanks 26. The Stars held and Baylock's punt was run back by Sidsat Singh from his own 20 to the 40. But the first break of the game went against the Stars as the referee called a 15-yard penalty for running into the Yankee kicker, calling the play back and giving the ball to the Yanks on the Stars' 40.

The Yanks knew what to do with the break. Two straight passes brought a quick touchdown. Baylock heaved a 30-yard beauty to Taylor of Columbia on the 24 and another of 24 yards into the end zone to Sugar Haggert, NYU end. The Stars had trouble organizing their pass defense at this stage of the game. Mase Daddario of Wesleyan drop kicked the extra point to make it 7-0.

Johnson of Springfield brought the Yanks' ensuing kickoff back to the Stars' 25 and Ozzie Simmons twisted 14 yards on a reverse down the right sideline to the 39. Here the Yanks held and Bernie Jefferson kicked to the Yanks 32. Striking through the air again, Baylock heaved a pass to Mills, who raced 47 yards to the Stars' 10 where he was pulled down from behind by Sidsat Singh. The Stars reared up to kick the ball on downs and Jefferson kicked out to his 36.

Bill De Corvont came in at this juncture and sparked the Yanks to their second touchdown. He shot a pass to Daddario on the 30, then faked a pass and raced around end to the four, displaying a terrific burst of speed and beautiful change of pace. From the four Bill crashed off tackle to the one and Felela went over his own left guard for the touchdown, Daddario again converting to make it 14-0.

It looked like a possible rout here. The tremendous advantage of a team air attack with a pattern was on the Yanks' side and the Stars were restricted to the few fundamental plays possible to master in a few days.

The Yanks were soon knocking on the door for what looked like the third touchdown as Jefferson's quick kick attempt from his own 35 was blocked and recovered by the Yanks on the 28. De Corvont followed nice blocking perfectly to break through the line, then turned on the juice for ten yards.

Pitt's Edgar Jones came in and broke through to the eight, where the Stars dug in to hold. Daddario's attempt for a field goal was blocked by Sidsat Singh, brilliant 207 pound center from Talladega, a Negro College, and recovered by Joe Lillard on the Stars 3. Lillard punted out to the 33. The Yanks moved overland to a first down on the 22 and then Bill King and Charlie Anderson of Ohio State threw two attempted end runs for losses of five yards and the Stars took over on their own 29. An exchange of kicks followed and the Stars again got a bad break when Lillard made a great thirty yard runback of De Corvont's kick to the 40 only to have the play called back for offside, giving the Yanks a first down on their own 46.

Here the Stars biased into life and rocked the Yanks back. Walker and Sidsat Singh combined to throw Jones for an eleven yard loss, two passes were knocked down and on fourth down Mase Ryan of Morgan crashed through to block De Corvont's punt, Walker recovering on the Yanks 7. A penalty for

too many times out took the ball to the 3 and Sidsat Singh broke over right tackle on the first play to score standing up. Ryan converted making the score 14-7.

De Corvont led a passing attack that carried to the Stars' 46, from where an attempt field goal fell short. With a minute to go in the half Sidsat Singh's pass was intercepted by Williams on the 25. De Corvont raced to the 9, was stopped twice and then Daddario drop kicked a field goal from the 23 to make the halftime score 17-7.

THE STARS MARCH Following an exchange of punts after the second half kickoff, the Stars took over on their own 31 yard line and launched a sustained running of 69 yards along the ground to a touchdown that set the house wild. Sidsat Singh hit the line three times for 9 yards. Instead of kicking, the Stars gambled for the extra yard and it was an important decision. Singh ripped to a first down on the Star 46.

On the next play Singh started for right tackle on apparently the same play. As he hit the line he flipped a short lateral to Archie Harris, speedy Indiana end, who shot into the clear and raced 34 yards to the Yankee 20. It was a sensationally executed play. The Stars had caught fire and were unstoppable. Lillard crashed for five to the 24 and then Singh ripped through tackle and went the rest of the way with a brilliant piece of running as Walker cleaned out two Yanks with a terrific block. Ryan's kick was again good and the Stars trailed 17-14.

Two minutes later the Stars were ahead. The Yanks took Ryan's kickoff back to their 33, then were stopped cold twice as Harris and Walker broke through. Bill DeCorvont threw a pass which was flicked into the air by Charlie Anderson and caught on the fly by "Shaky" Stuart, a Hampton back playing guard because of the Stars' lack of linemen. Stuart set sail for the goal 35 yards away, evaded one tackler, changed pace beautifully to pick up a blocker who disposed of De Corvont on the ten, and shot into the end zone with the score that put the Stars ahead 20-17 as the din shook the stands. Ryan's attempted conversion was wide. The whole Star bench was up, shouting as the team trotted back for the kickoff. After the dismal beginning the Negro college greats had overcome the odds to take the lead and make it one of the ball games of the year.

The Yanks made one first down from the kickoff and then Baylock got off a beautiful kick to the 12, where Mase Montgomery, speedy little star of last year's unbeaten Boston College team, took it on the sideline and sprinted up twenty yards only to have the play called back because his foot was slightly out of bounds as he caught the ball. Monty raced eight to the 20, then shot around end like a streak for 21 more yards to the 42 as the third quarter ended.

The Yanks, using frequent substitutions, held and Lillard kicked to the 28, Walker coming down under the kick like a bullet. Walker and Harris spilled De Corvont for an eleven yard loss, but Daddario got back 17 on a spinner through guard, the Stars' weak point all game. A costly five yard penalty against the Stars for offside gave the Yanks a first down on their own 41, after they had been stopped twice and were about to kick. Never relinquishing the ball, the Yanks moved nicely all the way, with Baylock and Petala carrying on deceptive, smooth plays through the line to the Stars' 7. Here the Stars dug in to split two running plays but Petala heaved a jump pass into the end zone where Ekenberry pulled it down for the score. Daddario's drop kick made it 24-20.

The Stars were pinned back to their gasoline on the kickoff when Simmons went backwards trying to get around two charging Yanks. Jefferson was forced to kick with two minutes to go and booted a nice one to midfield. The Stars held and the Yank kick went out on the 17. On the first play Jefferson's pass was intercepted by Baylock and that was the last chance as the Yanks hit the line to run out the clock.

As the final gun of the hard, well-played game boomed the players shook hands cordially all around, hundreds of spectators raced onto the field to get a closeup of the players and another mighty blow had been struck against the big league magnates' discrimination.

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## St. John's '5' Has Some Good Possibilities

(This is the fourth of a series discussing the prospects of the metropolitan college basketball teams. Tomorrow—Fordham.)

Captain Jack Garfinkel, called "the greatest player in America" by Coach Lapchick graduated with two other starters of last year's St. John's University varsity basketball squad. But Dutch is back again this year, in the role of assistant coach—the first since Lapchick had in his five years as head mentor of the Brooklyn Indians.

With a small squad of only twelve players and with Garfinkel's assistance in taking over from and jayve duties, Lapchick believes the added personal attention he can devote to individual players will give the St. John's varsity the lift it needs to greatly improve on last year's record of 11 wins and 6 losses.

Graduated with Garfinkel were little Tommy Baer and center Ken Barnett from the regulars. To replace them are four excellent sophomore prospects from the freshman team. These are Larry Baxter, member of the James Madison H. S. city champs in 1938; Tom Henry, a 6-4 center from St. Michael's; Ed Golub from Boys High and Lucio Rossini of Roosevelt High.

Four Juniors and four seniors round out the squad. High scoring Captain Jim White and John Gellen are senior starters returning while George Milhaven and Gene Wallace saw considerable action in re-

serve roles. Much is expected of the junior contingent of Bob Tough, a starter last year; Milt Fidgeon, his former Jamaica High teammate; Andy Levine, another former Madison High ace, and Al Moschetti.

"Levine is a cutie, and may compensate greatly for the loss of Garfinkel's leadership," said Lapchick. "He has had an ailing stomach condition which seems to have been righted. If he remains in sound health during the season, we are going to have a floor leader in whom we can be confident."

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